LT.
GEORGE
WOOD

Averill A2&4 and B4

COGSWELL FAMILY (1)

The Cogswell family has special interest to us because they are ancestors of both the Dodges and the Averills, and thus both of compiler's grandparents on her mother's side are descended from them. ~~This story will be brief, because so~~ Much has ~~already~~ been written about this family, and ~~I have nothing to add~~; this report is ~~is just a~~ limited to our ancestors only ~~a recap of other sources.~~ The best history, ~~though it contains~~ ~~many~~ frustrating small errors, is "Cogswells in America," by Rev. E. O. Jameson, son-in-law of William Cogswell, M.D., of the 5th generation. It does have a few It is delightfully written, and would be entertaining even to someone not interested in genealogy. Another book, The Cogswell section of the Prindle Genealogy is nice because it just lists names and dates in genealogical order for someone in a hurry & is limited to only our line through the 4th generation. There are several other sources, but they are either less reliable or duplicate these. Any book telling about early Ipswich is sure to refer to this family many times.

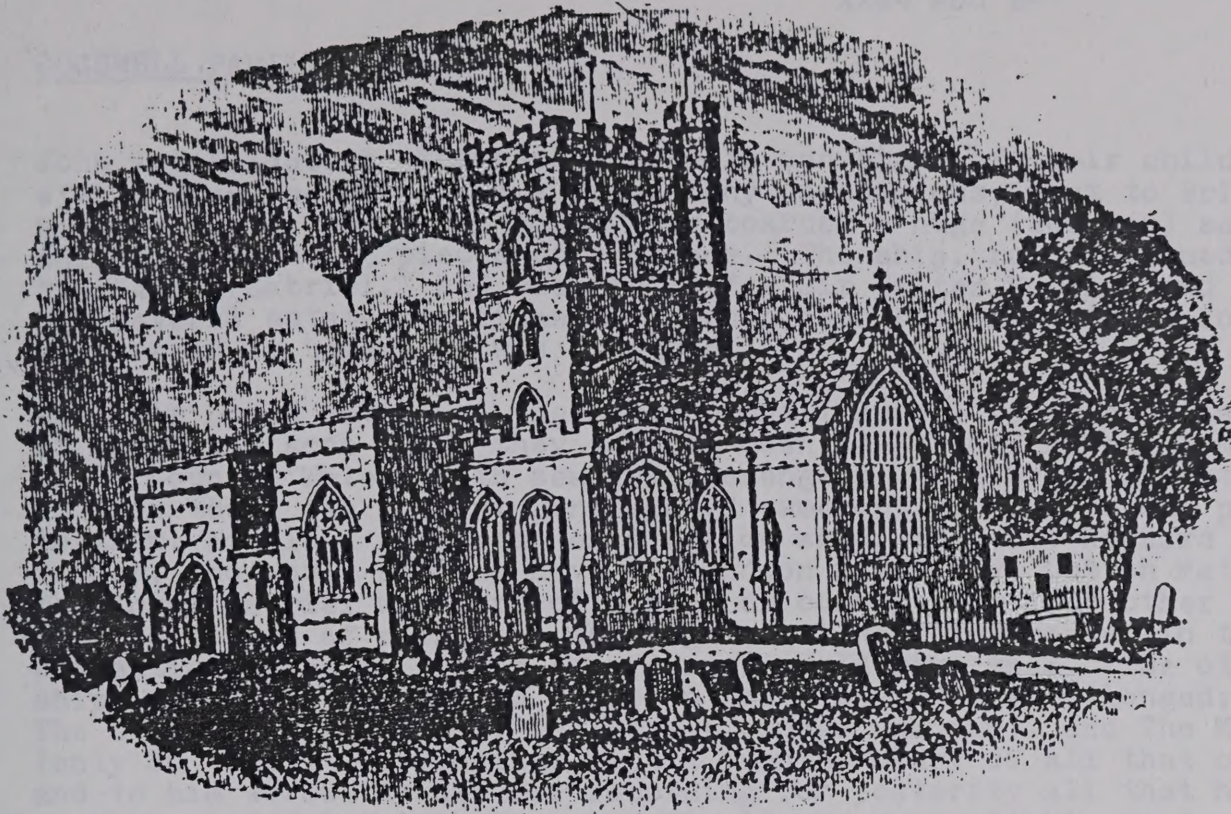
John Cogswell[1] (A4#8 & B4#10) was born in 1592 at Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England. Some of his ancestors were:

		born	died
father -	Edward Cogswell,	born about 1565	died 1616
mother	Alice	15__?	1616 (4 wks.later)
grandfather	Robert Cogswell	1530	7 June 1581
grandmother	Alicia		1 Aug 1603

Edward Cogswell was a clothier (maker of fine woolen cloth), following in the business of his own father, Robert, and other ancestors for generations. His estates were designated as Ludborne, Horningham, and Ripond Mylls. The mills were in Fromme Selwood, a few miles from Westbury, named for famous Selwood Forest.

Origin of the name, Cogswell, is from the place they originally came from long ago, the town of Coggeshall in Essex, 44 miles from London , an ancient camponium/trading post of the Romans. In Saxon times called Coed Garr's Hall, later ruled by Canute the Dane, later still a Cistercian monastery. The Coggeshalls lost their head in the reign of Henry VI, in 1422. By the time of Charles I (1625) many bad spellers had changed the name to various forms. The arms are recorded as: ARGENT, a cross between four escallops sable. CREST, a stag lodged sable attired or.

John Cogswell married Elizabeth Thompson (A4#9 & B4#11) in St. Mary's Chapel of All Saints' Church in Westbury on 10 Sep. 1615. She was born about 1595, daughter of Rev. William Thompson, vicar of that church since 1603, and Phyllis, his wife, who had died 19 July 1608 and was buried there, seven years before her daughter was married. Rev. Thompson died in 1625. His parrish was an ancient one, having been started during the reign of William the Conqueror. The present church edifice was erected in 1315, during the reign of Edward II and contained many cherished ancient artifacts, described in Rev. Jameson's book. The building is in the shape of a cross, with an 84 ft. high tower. The town of Westbury, in Wiltshire, is about 95 miles southwest of London.



Top, the Westbury Parish Church, built 1315, pictured 1884

Bottom, the Cogswell House, Essex Co Ma, built 1732, pictured 1882

COGSWELL FAMILY (2)

John and Elizabeth (Thompson) Cogswell and eight of their children, with various servants and a great many possessions, went to Bristol Harbour where, on 23 May 1635, they boarded a huge (240-ton) sailing ship with about 15 pieces of ordnance. The ship, re-christened, "The Angel Gabriel," had been built for Sir Walter Raleigh and cost him several estates to finance. He had made but one trip to South America in it before he was executed.

The ship could not leave the harbour until June 4 because of lack of wind, and soon again they touched down in Milford Haven, Pembroke County, Wales, with seasick passengers. The Welsh minister in that town, "an ancient gentleman," came out to comfort and preach to them, as did a passenger on a fellow ship, the Rev. Richard Mather, who would someday have a grandson named Rev. Cotton Mather. The Angel Gabriel was part of a sort of convoy, for four other ships (in those days of piracy on the high seas) were interested in the protection those 15 pieces of ordnance could give them. The other ships were: The James (220 tons) on which Rev. Mather belonged; The Diligence (150 tons), The Bess (tonnage unknown), and The Mary (only 80 tons). Rev. Mather kept a running diary of all that occurred and to him we owe thanks for recording for posterity all that happened on that eventful trip. The wind finally became suitable on June 22, and they left Wales headed for the open sea. The big ship was too slow, and one by one the smaller ships went off on their own. The James made a great effort to stay back, and was the last to part company.

On 14-15 August 1635, when they had gone the better part of the way, a "frightful storm" blew in from the Northeast. The Angel Gabriel was blown off course, and attempted anchor off the coast of Pemaquid, Maine (now Bristol). The storm raged until finally the ship broke into pieces, dashed against the rocks off the coast by the violence of the waves. One seaman perished and 3 or 4 passengers died on the ship as it broke, and two more before (or when) they reached the shore. It is a miracle more were not killed. "Noreasters" are not rare along the eastern seaboard, but that was the storm of the century. (Gov. Winthrop's Journal, Vol I p.165, describes the storm as it affected Massachusetts. Tides were 14 feet above normal, ships set adrift from their moorings, and it "drowned 8 Indians flying from their wigwams.") The James finally limped into Boston Harbor, its sails in shreds and almost useless.

Thus were was the Cogswell Family unceremoniously introduced to their new land. They and their servants gathered up what they could after the storm, but a goodly part of their property was gone. Somehow John managed to get to Boston and hire "auld Goodman Gallup" to come in his bark to pick up his possessions; and when the servants loaded them up it took two trips. They lived in tents in the meantime, and it was October by the time the family got to Ipswich.

Don't worry too hard; they were still rich and influential people. John died 29 Nov 1669, age about 77. Elizabeth died 2 June 1676, age perhaps 81.

COGSWELL FAMILY (3)

Children of John and Elizabeth (Thompson) Cogswell:

A daughter who married in London and remained there.

Mary	b.	1619	m. 1649	Godfrey Armitage	d. aft 1677
+William	bp	Mar 1619	ca 1649	Susanna Hawkes	15 Dec 1700
John	bp	25 Jul 1622	ca 1646	?	27 Sep 1653
Hannah	b.	ca 1624	bef 1651	Deac. Cornelius Waldo	1704
Abigail		?	?	Thomas Clarke	
Edward		1629	?	little known	
+Sarah		1640?	1663	Simon Tuttle	1732
Elizabeth		?	31 Jul 1657	Nathan Masterson	

two of John Cogswell's children

Our family is descended from ~~William Cogswell on compiler's grand-father's Averill side (which we will see soon)~~ and from Sarah ~~Cogswell on her grandmother's side.~~ Sarah Cogswell married Simon Tuttle, and their grand daughter, Sarah Tuttle (named for her) married Richard Dodge IV. For more about her, her husband, and her children, see the Tuttle Family story.

This compiler's grandpa was descended from son William, and her grandma ~~William's sister~~ was descended from dtr. Sarah.

This narrative continues with son William

William Cogswell^2 (John^1) (A4#4) was born in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England, in March 1619. He was 16 years old when the family was unceremoniously dunked in 1635, and they lived in a tent for about six weeks until they were picked up, salvaging what they could in the meantime, later than ~~but finally~~ lived in a fine, big house in Ipswich. He was about 30 when he ~~got~~ married ~~to~~ Susanna Hawkes (A4#5) daughter of Adam and Anne Hawkes, born about 1633 in Charlestown. It is believed that her parents came ~~over in 1630~~ to Charlestown in 1630 with Gov. John Winthrop in "The Fleet," and moved later to Lynn. At time of marriage Anne was the Widow Hutchinson. ~~and~~ Her maiden name is unknown but may have been Browne. Susanna had a twin brother. For more about the Hawkes Family, see the short vignette about them in another part of this book.

William was a prominent businessman and seems to have had a number of employees, though compiler has not learned what that business was. (iron works at Saugus?) He and Susanna were both very devout Puritans, and he lead a petition to have Chebacco Parrish established in Ipswich, build a church, and bring in a minister. At first they petitioners were turned down, but he was allowed to form a committee. It took two years to persuade the authorities, and he donated the land for the meeting house and church. ~~His wife,~~ Susanna as an honor was assigned a seat with the minister's wife. Susanna ~~She~~ died before 1696 and he died 15 Dec. 1700, and a town meeting was adjourned so that all might attend his funeral.

Children of William, Sr., and Susanna (Hawkes) Cogswell:

Elizabeth	b 1650	m. 22 Feb 1670	Col Thos. Wade	d. 28 Dec 1726
Hester		(1)24Aug 1675	Sam'l Bishop(2)Lt Thos Burnham, m. on(16 Dec168	
Susanna(twin)	5 Jan1657		Benjamin White	
Ann	" "			d. bef 1696
+William Jr.	4 Dec 1659	9 Oct 1685	Martha Emerson	14Apr 1708
Jonathan	26 Apr 1661	24 May 1686	Eliz.Wainright	14 Jul 1717
Edmund	?			d. young 15 May 1680
John	12 May 1665		Hannah Goodhue	1710
Adam	12 Jan 1667		Abigail ?	8 Feb 1749
Sarah	2 Feb 1668	6 Nov 1685	William Noyes	

COGSWELL FAMILY (4)

William Cogswell, Jr.^{3} (William^2 John^1) (A4#2) born 4 Dec. 1659 In Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay Colony, to William, Sr. and Susanna (Hawkes) Cogswell, married, on 9 Oct 1685, Martha Emerson(A4#3) the daughter of Reverend John Emerson, pastor of of the church in Gloucester, and Ruth(Symonds) Emerson, daughter of Deputy Governor Samuel Symonds of a very old and aristrocratic family in England. Martha was born in Gloucester 28 Nov 1662. For a delightful little story about how this couple met while they were both still quite young, see the Emerson Family story.

Not a great deal has been written about him, so in reading the book, "Ipswich, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony," I was proud to see his name, along with that of several others of our ancestors, on petitions on behalf of people charged with witchcraft. He was a devout Puritan and of a very pious family, but he seemed to have been be using his head. Sorry ~~I cannot say~~ the same thing cannot be said for his father-in-law, Rev. John Emerson, who was asked to write a letter by Rev. Cotton Mather (grandson of that pious old minister on the ship, The James, in 1635). Perhaps Rev. Emerson felt pressured, but he was so "wound up" that he believed a threatened attack of French inspired?? Indians was done by the devil and his angels and not by the Indians at all, and told that to Rev. Mather, who used such letters to further his cause in eradicating witches. Rev. John Emerson is our ancestor, too, and was a very well-meaning person, but ~~confused.~~ superstitious. No wonder his nephew, Rev. Wm. Emerson, and his son, Ralph Waldo Emerson, the noted lecturer, became Unitarians.

(felt about the attack — bullets had no effect)

This couple lived in Ipswich, Chebacco Parrish - founded in part by his father - and raised their family there. They both died during the same month - April, 1708. He was just 49, and she was 46. ~~Same~~ Two of the children were only 8 & 9 years old.

Children of William, Jr., and Martha (Emerson) Cogswell:

+Edward	b. 13 Aug 1686	m. 1708	Hannah Brown	d. 17 Apr 1773
Martha		9 Oct 1710	Matthew Whipple	
William III	1688		killed by Indians in battle	1710
Dorothy Emerson	31Aug 1692	m.	______ Moulton	
Lucy	1699		______ Moulton	
Emerson	1700	30 Dec 1738	Mary Pecker	29 Mar 1788

Edward Cogswell^4 (William^3 William^2 John^1) (A4#1) son of William Jr. and Martha (Emerson) Cogswell, was born 13 August, 1686 in Gloucester, MA but grew up in Ipswich. On 21 Aug 1708 he married Hannah Brown (A5#1) daughter of Nathaniel and Judith (Perkins) Brown. (for more information about that side of the family, see the Brown and Perkins Family stories.

The couple at first resided in Ipswich, Chebacco Parrish, moved to Connecticut and lived in Preston, New London Co., CT, most likely that section which later became Griswold. In 1732 he was a member of the New London Society for Trade and Commerce. They remained there for about ten years, then he purchased wild land in

A2, A4, A5

the northern part of New Milford. His daughter, Lucy, in 1742 married Daniel Averill and, in 1744, purchased land in the Waramaug Reserve in ancient Woodbury, Connecticut. Edward was interested in land development as a profitable investment, and so were his son-in-law's parents and brothers. They all moved there and prospered. Edward bought a lot in town as well as other acreage, and moved in, becoming the first settler in the new town. He also established iron works and did much to develop the region. Following in the footsteps of his grandfather, William, Jr., he was instrumental in the establishment of a new church there.

Evidently he had learned the ironworks business from his grandfather.

Hannah died 6 June 1771, age 80, and he died 17 April 1773, age 87. They are buried in the cemetery of the church he helped to establish.

Children of Edward and Hannah (Brown) Cogswell:

Samuel	b. 1 Mar 1710	m.	Lydia Starkweather	
Edward			died in infancy	
Nathaniel	13 Feb 1714	8 Dec 1737	(1)Huldah Kinney	
		25 May 1757	(2)Mrs. Bridget Wedge	d. 4 Nov 1810
		30 May 1782	(3)Mrs. Eunice Williams	
Judith	25 Jan 1717		Jacob Kinney	
Hannah	13 Apr 1719		Matthew Beal	
John	5 Apr 1721		Sarah Freeman	
Lucy	14 Apr 1725	11 Nov 1742	Daniel Averill	
Martha			died in infancy	
+Martha	11 Nov 1728	1748-9	Moses Averill	d. 30 Jul 1781
Elizabeth			died in infancy	
Emerson	19 Jul 1732	29 Aug 1751	Mary Miles	
William	22 Dec 1734	4 Nov 1762	Anna Whittlesey	19 Feb 1786

Martha Cogswell^5 (Edward^4 William^3 William^2 John^1) (A2#9) was born 11 Nov 1728 in Ipswich MA. Her family moved to Preston, CT (now Griswold) in New London County, when she was little. Her older sister, Lucy, married Daniel Averill in 1742, and in 1744 he purchased wilderness land in western Connecticut and started developing it. When she was 19, the Cogswells and the rest of the Averills moved to that area and prospered in the commercial development of that land. She fell in love with Daniel's younger brother, Moses, and they got married. For the rest of what happened, see the Averill Family story.

Our George Rice was really John Rice & George his son
~~Papa~~ The name he began using George until the Rev. War (after Washington)

Do not use these Pages

If our information is correct about dates, 1816 must have been a very sad year. It is said that the oldest son, Rowlen Green Averill, died about then in Indiana, and that his widow (name not given) returned to live in New York with their very small son Charles. There is no reason to doubt it, but the information should be verified if it is possible because of other discrepancies. For instance, it was assumed Rowlen Green was probably born in Saratoga Springs NY though Canaan, Columbia Co. is more likely because he was somewhat older than claimed. One assumes the widow later remarried. The grandson, Charles Averill, has not been identified in later census searches, as far as is known. Switzerland County vital records do not go back that far. The first printed marriage records start in 1817, as well as spotty cemetery records.* None of them mention Rowlen Green Averill.

Rowlen must have done much of the heavy labor, clearing raw timberland, construction work, and otherwise helping in countless ways. It is very sad that he could not live to enjoy the fruits thereof. One cannot help but wonder what caused his death so young. The frontier was a hazardous place.

Perhaps the local Methodist minister tried the best he could to console the grieving family. The denomination had no church building until at least a decade later. Circuit-riding Rev. Allen Wiley had entered land to the northwest by 1816, according to land records. Most of his services were held in private homes, with the good man riding his horse from place to place where people would congregate on pre-announced dates. Outdoor meetings might be held in good weather. He could not come every Sunday to one spot because he had a large territory to cover at first. Dufour mentioned that the first public funeral in Vevay that he could remember was that of a Mrs. Cole, "with Rev. Allen Wiley of the Methodist Church performing the last rites."

By the time he, himself died, cemetery records were better kept. Cemetery inscriptions of Slawson cemetery are revealing.*

> "Wiley, Rev. Allen, born in Frederick Co. VA Jan 15 1789 died at Vevay July 3 1848 in his 60th year.
> Margaret, wife of Rev. Allen, d Aug 18 1856 aged 69 y 8 m 3 d
> Rev. Melville H., son of Rev. A. & M., d Sep 13 1841 aged 27 y 10 m 22 d"(the latter was predeceased in 1838 by Maria age 5 mo. Son Melville H., Jr. died June 1842 aged 5 mo.)

Philo and Rebekah's youngest child, Allen Wiley Averill, was born in Switzerland County 04 February 1817. It is obvious for whom he was named.

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*Switzerland County Indiana Cemetery Inscriptions(1817-1985) (1986) by Wanda L. Worford. (Despite the title, only a few of the earliest pioneer interrments are represented. Most of the Gillilands and all the Haskells mentioned were of a later date than those we are seeking.)

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- Do not Use these Pages

Posting bond for government office was standard procedure. Duties of a coroner were to convene an inquest jury to investigate deaths suspected to have occurred from other than natural causes. Intelligence, an inquiring mind, and community respect were about the only qualifications. Medical expertise was not a requisite (and to tell the truth the bulk of what is now known in that field was not discovered for another hundred years, anyway). Some of Philo's cases might be documented in public records, but no search has been made to find out. In that rapidly-expanding frontier, with people arriving daily from all kinds of backgrounds, one can imagine the potentiality. (Did you know that after the Revolution, Paul Revere served many years as Coroner of the City of Boston? It was an honorable and needful position, whatever the setting.)

Most of the family's 1818 activities were not mentioned. It seems as though they probably went to stay at Mt. Sterling near the forks of Indian Creek and the Gilliland family. That would have been handier for town-development purposes. It would appear that Philo had been paying the minimum amounts required for the land from the government, using his ready cash for this new venture. On the next two pages are copies of two more documents from Meredith (Averill) Bolton, showing that on 01 June 1818 he assigned that land to "Uncle Tom" Armstrong, the same locally prominent citizen who actually did run an Inn for travelers to go with his tavern. Armstrong made the balance of the payments, finally receiving a certificate in 1825 after the Averills were gone.

Now it is time to report on two more of Philo's older children. The genealogy states that his first daughter by the second wife, Charlotte Baker, was named Betsy Boardman Averill in honor of the first young wife who died, and that she became a Shaker, "probably in New York," as did her older half-sister Orilla. Betsy did no such thing, as will be shown soon. And IF the 1800 census is correct, it leads one to conjecture that Orilla must really have been a boy with a name that looks much the same in indistinct or faded old handwriting seen, perhaps, in old family records by Philo's younger sons or grandsons. Maybe Orville or Orwell, for instance. Census searches do not show any Averill of the appropriate age anywhere of a name even close; but early censuses show only heads of families--females would not qualify nor would celibate male Shakers who thus had no families.

Shakers were such **religiously** colorful people that it would be sort of nice to have one in our family tree, even as a many-great uncle. They led for the most part contented lives and did many good deeds, like medieval monks, perhaps. But that family tradition is much in need of verification--it could be yet another family myth. If it is really true, and our relative did not become a member of one of the communities in New York already told about but, instead, joined up during the family's short stay in Ohio, well, there were two such communities in southwest Ohio in existence as of 1806. (See page 98) Those were Union Village, and Watervliet, the latter being a spill-over from the motherhouse at Watervliet, New York (and if he went to the latter one early on, could have supplied his family with details about Congressional land available in Indiana). Probably old archives somewhere list members of all those facilities.

Rowland Greene himself, with a Levi Greene, leased a 155-acre farm in lot #166 in Rensselaerville 29 Nov 1787, according to the manor rolls, and is most likely the man in the 1790 census. This was not in the county of similar name, but a village on the Schoharie border. The 1800 census index shows these two actually in Schoharie Co. Jessie, obviously a relative, was by then already west of them in Otsego Co. Probably in those places they could buy instead of rent, though terms were generous. I did not follow the Greenes any further, but they must have been very nice people. Philo Averill, though raised in the Congregational Church, did not adhere to it later in life. Whether his wives influenced that is impossible to say. As the story unfolds you will see that he was an idealistic and somewhat spiritual man. An especially devout and good-natured Quaker would have made quite an impression.

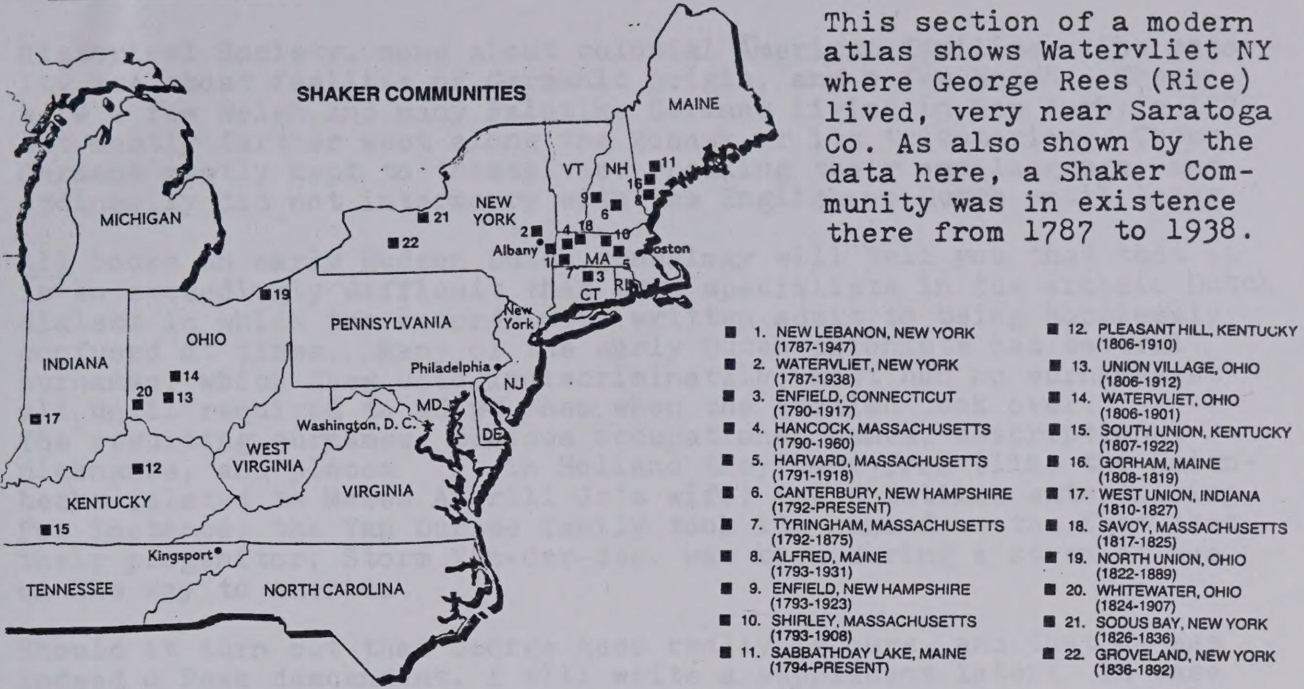
Now back to the search for Many-great Grandpa Rice. It could be that the real George Rice led a train-band most anywhere in the 1780's and died before 1790 by which time Grandma Rice had remarried and all clues vanished, but that sounds like a stretch. But supposing he were still living in 1790 and not the Stillwater John Rice (a good candidate!) we are forced to expand our vision, perhaps to some variant spelling of Rice. What can Rebekah tell us about her father? What do we know about her before 1808 when she married Philo? She was born 27 Apr 1775 in New York. She was a widow, having been married to a man named (Henry) James Cropsey, a man of Holland Dutch descent, who was now deceased, and they had resided in Greenfield, Saratoga Co. NY, where they owned a home. Whoa! Since Rebekah's first husband was Dutch, why do we assume that she was not at least partly Dutch, herself? Before the Revolution broke out in 1775, the majority of the people living near the Hudson were of Dutch descent, especially those north of Albany, though the Yankees had started moving in.

The only person in the 1790 census of New York whose name even faintly resembled George Rice was George Rees of Watervliet. This book would not be complete without at least considering the possibility that he was our ancestor. If Rebekah were his daughter, she would perhaps have been the oldest child. He sounds like a nice man from the scant data available.

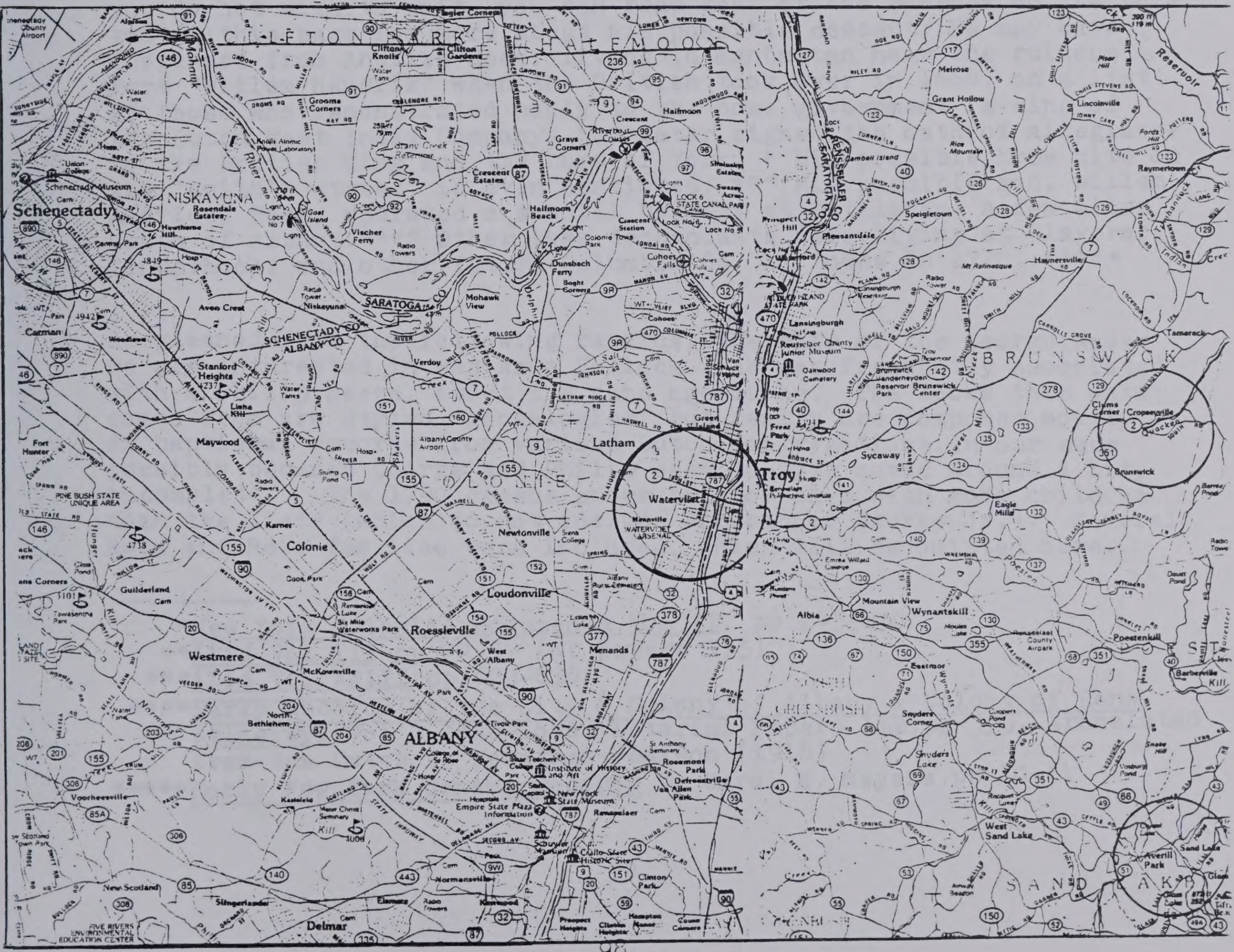
The Dutch pronunciation of Rees resembled "Race," often gradually anglicized to that spelling and other variants so much like Rice that many would have settled on Rice. With the limited space in this book, it is a problem deciding what to include, especially because it is questionable whether George Rees was really our ancestor. Materials to make the determination are very skimpy and, except for the census, usually refer to him as George Reese.

Reese was not usually a Dutch spelling, but could have been. The suffix "se" meant "son of," used commonly during Colonial times to mean "son of Rees.." but that custom was falling into disuse by the time of the Revolution. Reese is definitely not a New England name. Nearly a dozen Reese genealogies are on the shelves at Wisconsin State

AVERILL FAMILY


SHAKER COMMUNITIES
MAINE
VT
NH
NEW YORK
MICHIGAN
Albany
Boston
MA
CT
RI
New York
PENNSYLVANIA
OHIO
INDIANA
Philadelphia
NJ
MD
Washington, D. C.
DE
WEST VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
KENTUCKY
Kingsport
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
1. NEW LEBANON, NEW YORK (1787-1947)
2. WATERVLIET, NEW YORK (1787-1938)
3. ENFIELD, CONNECTICUT (1790-1917)
4. HANCOCK, MASSACHUSETTS (1790-1960)
5. HARVARD, MASSACHUSETTS (1791-1918)
6. CANTERBURY, NEW HAMPSHIRE (1792-PRESENT)
7. TYRINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS (1792-1875)
8. ALFRED, MAINE (1793-1931)
9. ENFIELD, NEW HAMPSHIRE (1793-1923)
10. SHIRLEY, MASSACHUSETTS (1793-1908)
11. SABBATHDAY LAKE, MAINE (1794-PRESENT)
12. PLEASANT HILL, KENTUCKY (1806-1910)
13. UNION VILLAGE, OHIO (1806-1912)
14. WATERVLIET, OHIO (1806-1901)
15. SOUTH UNION, KENTUCKY (1807-1922)
16. GORHAM, MAINE (1808-1819)
17. WEST UNION, INDIANA (1810-1827)
18. SAVOY, MASSACHUSETTS (1817-1825)
19. NORTH UNION, OHIO (1822-1889)
20. WHITEWATER, OHIO (1824-1907)
21. SODUS BAY, NEW YORK (1826-1836)
22. GROVELAND, NEW YORK (1836-1892)

This section of a modern atlas shows Watervliet NY where George Rees (Rice) lived, very near Saratoga Co. As also shown by the data here, a Shaker Community was in existence there from 1787 to 1938.



Historical Society, none about colonial American families. The majority are about families of Germanic origin, and a few Welsh. There were a few Welsh and many Palatine Germans living in New York in 1775 but mostly farther west along the Mohawk or its tributaries. Those Germans mostly kept to themselves, speaking their own language, and ordinarily did not intermarry with the English or Dutch until later.

All books on early Hudson Dutch genealogy will tell you that that it is so exceedingly difficult that even specialists in the archaic Dutch dialect in which the records were written admit to being hopelessly confused at times. Many of the early Dutch colonists had several surnames, which they used indiscriminately; most had no surnames at all until required to adopt them when the British took over. The resulting surnames, besides occupational names, descriptional nicknames, and places in Holland they came from (like the Halenbecks related to Moses Averill Jr's wife) are sometimes entertaining. For instance, the Van Durzee family took its name from the fact that their progenitor, Storm Van-der-zee, was born during a storm at sea on the way to America.

Should it turn out that George Rees really is ours, and that he was indeed a Rees descendant, I will write a supplement later. In case you do not wish to wait, you can read some of the sources on the bottom of this page for more about his possible descent. He may have descended from Andries Rees, living in Manhattan near the ruinous fort "Willem Hendrik" when the British took over in 1664, on a list of those who remonstrated sadly to the home government (a wing of the Dutch West India Company) but later signed the oath of allegiance to the British king and the Duke of York. * His possible home site on the "smith's street" is even mentioned. *** His possible son, Willem Andriese Rees, operated a sawmill briefly at Bethlehem, a few miles south of Albany.**** Other Rees descendants were living at Claverac, Kinderhook, and other future Columbia Co. NY towns in 1720. *****

As gleaned from the following records, the wife of the George Reese we are interested in was Anna Bullock. He was frequently associated with a Philip Reese, about the same age as he. The books this data comes from are styled "genealogies" but really are composed mostly of baptismal records from various Dutch congregations, in our case possibly because George and Philip seem to have moved around a bit, incomplete. The 1790 census shows both of them with more children than the lists (which do not include Rebecah or George Jr.). Several Rees and Reis families were included, which will be omitted here.

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*New York Colonial Documents Vol II, pp 245-250

**ibid Vol III pp 74-77 (NY papers I:5)

***ibid Vol XXIII pp 633-636

****Early Records of the City & Colony of Albany & Colony of Rensselaerwyk Vol 3 1660-1696, Notarial Papers 1&2, pg 393, translated from the Dutch by Jonathan Pearson (1918)

*****Early New York Census Records by Carol M. Meyers pp 10-11

The very first Dutch settlers established Albany as the upstate government center, though the exceedingly fertile site of Schenectady was a natural portage site above the falls of the Mohawk River, used by Indians. Fur-trading Dutchmen from Albany purchased land there from them in 1661. At the takeover soon afterwards, Englishmen moved in and also farmed. In 1690 French & Indians killed many people and burnt most homes. By 1700 the survivors were augmented by English colonists, to form a flourishing frontier trading center. It may be thus assumed that, though nominally Dutch, Reformed Church members must have included many who were at least part English. Literacy had never been one of the highest priorities of Dutch officials, and those pastors had a hard time with spelling. English last names baffled them. On any page you will find the same individuals' names spelled so many ways that it is impossible to be sure which, if any, are correct. * The books cited below show:

Genealogies of the First Settlers of Albany, page 91

Reese, Philip and Eleanora Calligon/Calligan - Child: John, bapt 21 July 1779
Reese, George and Anna Bullocks - Child: Nicholas bp 27 December 1779

Genealogies of the First Settlers of Schenectady, page 149

Reese, Philip and Eleanor Callener. Children: Elisabeth 2 Mar 1782, Robert 10 Oct 1784, Anna 20 Mar 1801
Reese, George and Anna Bullock. Children: Martinus 17 Feb 1799, Anna 19 Nov 1802.

Though George and Philip's occupations are not stated, when you add the above data to the 1790 census, one can surmise quite a bit about them. They probably were brothers and, moving to Albany then Schenectady then to Watervliet, and later to Schenectady, they may have been in some sort of trade. Both towns (only 12 miles apart) were on big rivers. Could they have had some sort of boat or sailing ship to help carry on business? "Captain George Rice?" Their war records will be revealed later, and they were not captains in the Revolution. Church records and later censuses call them Reese. 1790 census and **SOME** records call them Rees. Whatever the correct spelling of Philip's wife's last name was, those pastors got it wrong. Caligan sounds Irish but Irish were scarce in that time and place. Callener may mean Callender, a name found in Rhode Island and Rehoboth.

According to the 1810 census index which does not include all females, just little girls, George Reese 01001-11, John 00100-20, Nicholas 20100-10 and Philip 00310-11 were then in Schenectady. George and Philip were no longer there in 1820 but Martin was. John, Nicholas, and Robert had moved to Herkimer Co. In Saratoga Co. were George and Daniel Rees in Ballston, John Rees in Charlton, and many Rices including George still in Stillwater. John Rice was no longer listed.

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*Baptism Records of Schenectady Reformed Church (1694-1861) 1987 Ed. by Donald A. Keefer. A separate book by the same author gives marriages. These books and also Rev. War soldiers' indexes tell the reader to also consult "Race" when searching for Rees or Reese.

Until Anna showed up, the only other Bullocks found in Dutch records were "William and Christyn Bollick" who sponsored a Schenectady baptism in 1739. One assumes that John Bullock of Watervliet, who also had young children, was Anna's close relative. Perhaps she had a sister Elizabeth (Mrs. John Blanchard or Bradshaw) of Schenectady. On 09 Mar 1795, an Albany Co. Joseph Bullock was appointed ensign in Col Stephen Van Rensselaer's Regiment. In spring 1798 he was captain. *

The big unanswered question is: Was George Reese our Rebecca's father? Was Anna Bullock her mother? The 1790 census shows them with four sons and two daughters, yet only Nicholas born in 1779 shows up in records previous to that. If they married by 1774, Rebecca could have been their oldest child, in which case Anna would have been about 46 when Anna, Jr., was born in 1802--not unheard of in large families. The other possibility, and conceivably the reason Rebecca's mother was not mentioned in the Averill Genealogy, is that she was daughter of a first young wife who died.

John was the only Bullock west of the Hudson in 1790. Daniel was in Easton just east of Stillwater, Jacob in Cambridge, & Shubael in Kinderhook. The rest were in Nine-Partners, evidently descended from two Baptist preachers from Rehoboth (where Philo Averill's grandma Esther came from). Maybe they were not relatives of Anna, but it won't hurt to tell a little about them, from a history and the Bullock Genealogy which tells only about Rev. Comer, who was not her father. **

Rev. Elder Comer Bullock^4(Daniel^{3}Samuel^{2}Richard^1)b. Rehoboth in 1734 moved to Stanford, Dutchess Co. NY in 1755 where, with his cousin Rev. Ephraim they founded a branch of the Swansea MA Bapt. Ch. org Oct 1759 in the Stanford area (see map pg 53). A rift between the [illegible] developed in 1771 when the mother church in Swanzey adopted the singing of Watt's hymns in their services. Ephraim followed suit and moved on, for Comer insisted on singing by rote as before. They were equally devout and devoted men. Comer did some missionary work in Columbia Co. During his lifetime he baptized over a thousand people! Baptist ministers in those days earned their own livings; though they did not refuse donations they did not expect them. Ephraim and Comer were saintly men.

Though we do not know that those Bullocks were related to our Rebecca (Reese?) Averill, this does show something about the tribe in general. The Joseph Bullock who became a captain in 1798 (thus showing he had a good family background) was almost certainly related to Anna.

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*Annual Report of the New York State Historian pages 300 & 409

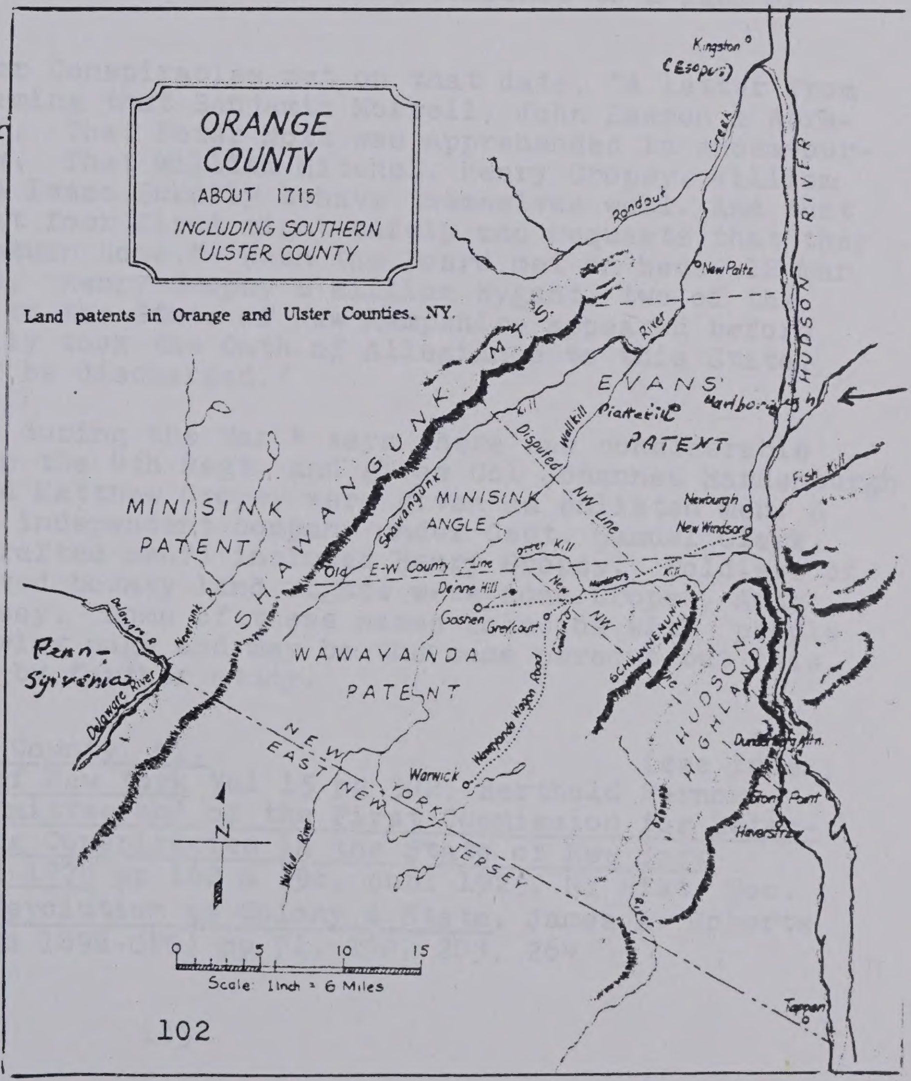
**A Bullock Family History, pages 15 & 16, John Morgan Pierce (1976) and
The Settlers of the Beekman Patent Vol (1?) page 108 by Frank J. Doherty.

More will be told about George and Philip Reese, but first it is only fair to relate the little that has been discovered about the early Cropsey clan, since Rebekah's first husband was the same kin to us as Philo's first two wives and several pages have been devoted to Bordmans and Bakers. The 1790 census of New York table on a previous page lists all the heads of families of the name, to which should be added Jacob and John Crapsie of Stephentown, adjacent to New Lebanon (map pg 83). A friend I go researching with, who had ancestors on the northern border of Pennsylvania, tells me she has frequently encountered the name, spelt with an "a," there. That was a logical place for many of our clan to go, since it is directly west of Ulster County NY.

Ulster Co. NY, created in 1683, was huge. Until well into statehood it encompassed all of present Sullivan Co. and parts of Delaware and Greene. The Delaware River formed the SW border. Settlement of "New" Marlborough, where the Cropseys lived, was a century later than old towns like Esopus (Kingston) and the Huguenot New Paltz. By 1760 a John Young had come up from Long Island, perhaps bringing others. Many

I suspect that Henry James Cropsey or his father was from the area shown here. The best illustration to fill our needs I could find was from an earlier era when the boundary with Orange County was still in dispute.

The locale of Marlborough, not then in existence, has been inked in. Looking at this may make the text easier to follow.



-Map taken from an Orange County History.

came from Dutchess Co. across the River. John Wood was a pioneer shipbuilder.* One surmises without proof that "our" Cropseys were an offshoot of the New Utrecht group (several miles north from Coney Island). The first notice of them says that in 1775 Isaac Cropsie of New Marlborough signed the Association Test and was a member of the local militia at the onset of the War. (Though I don't see him in the rolls) Others signing up as patriots were Alexander, Andrew, and Adam Cropsie. The Ulster Co. 4th Regiment of New York Militia was commanded by Col. Jonathan Hasbrouk, Lt. Col. John Hardenburgh Jr., Captain Jacob Conkling on 09 March 1778 when Ensign Alex Cropsey resigned and was replaced by Nathaniel Dubois, vice. As usual, his reasons for resigning were not stated.**

The Patriots achieved the ascendancy in New York, but just barely. Some historians say that after the British occupation of Long Island in 1776, the population was about equally divided. More battles were fought there than in any other colony. One way the hard-pressed Committee of Safety tried to prevent subversion was to round up those suspected of being dangerous Tories and confine them until the matter was resolved. Our source, which usually did not state where the suspects were from, reports that as of 28 Feb 1777 a certain Henry Cropsy, suspected of favoring the British, was being confined to a gaol in New Hampshire.***

When the Commission for Conspiracies met on that date, "A letter from Col. Welch of NH informing that Benjamin Morrell, John Lawson & Abraham Boyce are gone off. That Peter Mott was apprehended in endeavouring to make his Escape. That William Mitchel, Henry Cropsy, William Wygant, Gilbert Shaw & Isaac Eckerly behave themselves well. And that the Col: conceives that four first might safely and requests that they may be premitted to return home." When the Board met on Weds. 12 Mar 1777, the minutes said, "Henry Cropsy & William Wygant, two of the persons formerly sent to the State of New Hampshire appeared before this board & Voluntarily took the Oath of Allegiance to this State. Ordered, that they may be discharged."

A book about NY troops during the War * says there was considerable turnover of officers in the 4th Regt. and gives Col Johannes Hardenburgh as commander. Henry and Matthew Cropsy were given as enlisted men. A Jacob Cropsy was in an independent company under Capt. Samuel Clark. A company of Levies (drafted men?) included Henry Cropsy. Soldiers of the 4th Regt who received bounty land rights were Adam Cropse, Adam Cropsey and Henry Cropsey. Some of these names coincide with people above and on the following page and may be the same persons but this has not been confirmed by further study.

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*History of Ulster County, NY. (see index)

**Colonial History of New York Vol 15 pg 302, Berthold Fernow

***Minutes of the Committee and of the First Commission for Detectiing and Defeating Conspiracies in the State of New York Dec 11 1776-Sep 23 1778 pp 162 & 196, publ 1925, NY Hist. Soc.

**** New York in the Revolution as Colony & State, James A. Roberts Comptroller (2nd Ed 1898-GPC) pp 71, 200, 203, 264

Jumping to conclusions without more documentation is always dangerous but, if possible, it might be investigated whether that Henry could have been the one mentioned below, and whether he was son of Adam Cropsey, and whether they were ancestors or otherwise related to "our" Henry James Cropsey.

The Ulster County history, page 78, says that as of 1779, "Ananias Valentine, Lewis DuBois, John Smith, Isaac Rowell, James Cropsey, Adam Cropsey, John Polhemus, Jacob Degroot, Andrew Youngs, James Van Blascom, John Quick, Nathaniel Beebe, Peter Quick, Lewis Quick, Thomas Quick Sr., were in the south part of the town" of Marlborough. From Colonial days up until almost this century, all over this nation, it was the custom for the citizens living along roadways to work so many days each year keeping them in repair--in fact it was the law, and noncompliance resulted in fines. One might be excused by old age or infirmity. The number of days varied by circumstances which in this case were not spelled out. Town records show that in 1788 23 road crews were mandated, each led by an overseer.

Crew #2 was overseen by John Polhemus in charge of 8 men including Adam Cropsy who owed two days (a year?). In 1779, in a slightly different part of town, were "Elisha Purdy, Samuel Merritt, Jacob Canniff, Isaac Lockwood, Henry Scott, Thomas Sithworth, beginning at the road at Alexander Cropseys, southwest to Jacob Russell's house." As of 1788 that was Crew #7 led by Humphrey Merritt. Alexander Cropsey owed 4 days work on the road. Substitutes could be hired. By 1799 some citizens had died or moved away. Crew #2 had a new overseer, Joseph Cromwell, who owed 6 days. Henry Cropsey owed two days. John Polhemus and Adam Cropsey (perhaps by then aged) each owed one day. Lewis DuBois owed 18. Nothing more was told of 18th century Cropseys, except that in modern times the author of the book viewed the oldest cemetery in town. Among many of the graves he viewed were those of John and Andrew Cropsey, neither mentioned above.

In 1827 a Jesper Cropsey was member of the New York Assembly. Jesper must have been an affluent man. As of 1802 he operated an inn in the southern part of Plattekill, where he also had a store in 1819. By then a Methodist minister named Rev. Daniel Bullock had moved to the far west mountainous part of the county and "was holding meetings in the schoolhouse in the Dry Brook part of Hardenburgh while it was still a part of Shandaken." This shows the pious Bullock clan still determined to save souls, and shows how some Bullocks and Cropseys might have met, but by then our Rebekah, Philo Averill's wife, was already a young matron.

In the early 1800's there were Cropseys living in Watervliet. It is probably a stretch of the imagination to suppose Gabriel Cropsey was Rebekah's son--he probably wasn't, but may have been her late husband's kin. By then West Troy and Watervliet were becoming populous as overflow from the booming fairly new city of Troy. Two items printed in the West Troy Advocate & Watervliet Adviser said,

> "Clincher, Augustus, married 29 Feb 1848 Harriet Cropsey, daughter of G. Esq., of West Troy, perf. by Rev. T. F. Wykoff."
>
> "Cropsey, William Henry, aged 2, only son of Gabriel Cropsey, died 24 August 1838 in West Troy."

The child's name is very suggestive!

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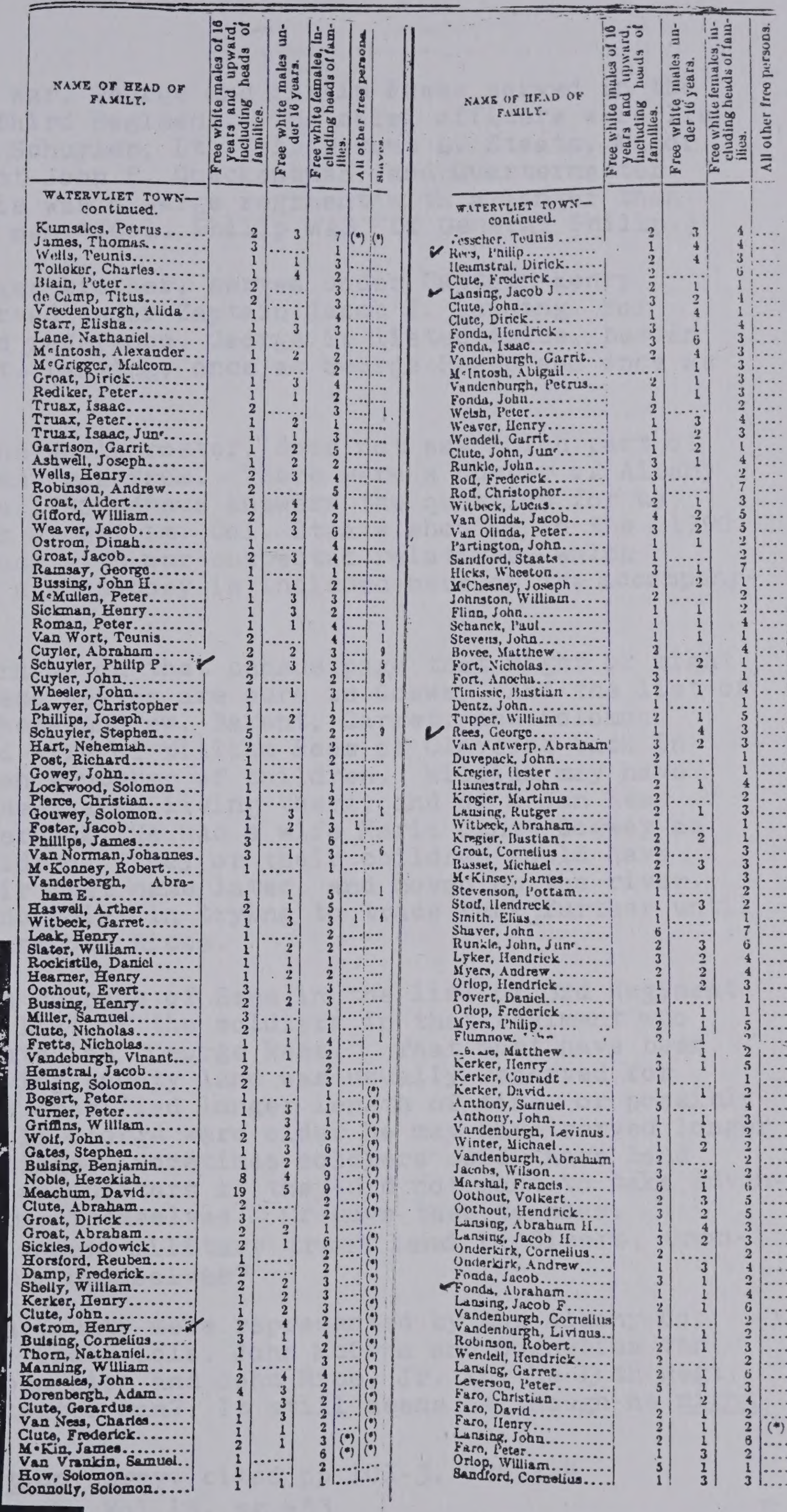
*7000 Hudson-Mohawk Valley New York Vital Records 1808-1850, pp 60,73

AVERILL FAMILY

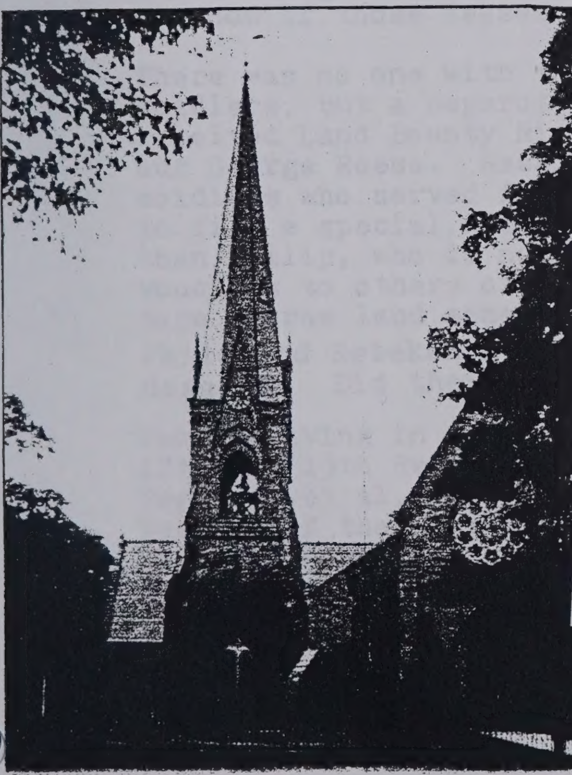
Right: Printed copy, First US Census, Albany Co NY, 1790 last column pg 52, first 53, Watervliet TWP, shows George & Philip "Rees" living near their old Rev. War officers. Philip was 3 doors from George's captain Jacob J. Lansing. His had been Henry Ostrom. Their Colonel, Philip P. Schuyler and Maj. Abraham Fonda are also shown. Quartermaster Christopher Lansing was in the previous column, not copied here.

Below: Photograph of the Dutch Reformed Church at Schenectady, attended by the Reese Family, where some of their children were baptized and married. Bullocks are also shown in the records.



NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families.	Free white males under 16 years.	Free white females, including heads of families.	All other free persons.	Slaves.
WATERVLIET TOWN—continued.					
Kumsales, Petrus	2	3	7	(*)	(*)
James, Thomas	3	....	1	....	....
Wells, Teunis	1	1	3	....	....
Tolloker, Charles	1	4	2	....	....
Blain, Peter	2	....	3	....	....
de Camp, Titus	2	....	3	....	....
Vreedenburgh, Alida	1	1	4	....	....
Starr, Elisha	1	3	3	....	....
Lane, Nathaniel	1	....	1	....	....
McIntosh, Alexander	1	2	2	....	....
McGrigger, Malcom	1	....	2	....	....
Groat, Dirick	1	3	4	....	....
Rediker, Peter	1	1	2	....	....
Truax, Isaac	2	....	3	....	1
Truax, Peter	1	2	1	....	....
Truax, Isaac, Junr	1	1	3	....	....
Garrison, Garrit	1	2	5	....	....
Ashwell, Joseph	1	2	2	....	....
Wells, Henry	2	3	4	....	....
Robinson, Andrew	2	....	5	....	....
Groat, Aldert	1	4	4	....	....
Gifford, William	2	2	2	....	....
Weaver, Jacob	1	3	6	....	....
Ostrom, Dinah	1	....	4	....	....
Groat, Jacob	2	3	4	....	....
Ramsay, George	1	....	1	....	....
Bussing, John H	1	1	2	....	....
McMullen, Peter	1	3	3	....	....
Sickman, Henry	1	3	2	....	....
Roman, Peter	1	1	4	....	1
Van Wort, Teunis	2	....	4	....	1
Cuyler, Abraham	2	2	3	....	9
Schuyler, Philip P ✓	2	3	3	....	5
Cuyler, John	2	....	2	....	8
Wheeler, John	1	1	3	....	....
Lawyer, Christopher	1	....	1	....	....
Phillips, Joseph	1	2	2	....	....
Schuyler, Stephen	5	....	2	....	9
Hart, Nehemiah	2	....	2	....	....
Post, Richard	1	....	2	....	....
Gowey, John	1	....	1	....	....
Lockwood, Solomon	1	....	1	....	....
Pierce, Christian	1	....	2	....	....
Gouwey, Solomon	1	3	1	....	1
Foster, Jacob	1	2	3	1	....
Phillips, James	3	....	6	....	....
Van Norman, Johannes	3	1	3	....	6
McKonney, Robert	1	....	1	....	....
Vanderbergh, Abraham E	1	1	5	....	1
Haswell, Arther	2	1	5	....	....
Witbeck, Garret	1	3	3	1	4
Leak, Henry	1	....	2	....	....
Slater, William	1	2	2	....	....
Rockistile, Daniel	1	1	1	....	....
Hearner, Henry	1	2	2	....	....
Oothout, Evert	3	1	3	....	....
Bussing, Henry	2	2	3	....	....
Miller, Samuel	3	....	1	....	....
Clute, Nicholas	2	1	1	....	....
Fretts, Nicholas	1	1	4	....	1
Vandeburgh, Vinant	1	1	2	....	....
Hemstral, Jacob	2	....	2	....	....
Bulsing, Solomon	2	1	3	....	....
Bogert, Petor	1	....	1	....	(*)
Turner, Peter	1	3	1	....	(*)
Griffins, William	1	3	1	....	(*)
Wolf, John	2	2	3	....	(*)
Gates, Stephen	1	3	6	....	(*)
Bulsing, Benjamin	1	2	3	....	(*)
Noble, Hezekiah	8	4	9	....	(*)
Meachum, David	19	5	9	....	(*)
Clute, Abraham	2	....	2	....	(*)
Groat, Dirick	3	....	2	....	....
Groat, Abraham	2	2	1	....	(*)
Sickles, Lodowick	2	1	6	....	(*)
Horsford, Reuben	1	....	2	....	(*)
Damp, Frederick	2	....	2	....	(*)
Shelly, William	2	2	3	....	(*)
Kerker, Henry	1	2	3	....	(*)
Clute, John	1	2	3	....	(*)
Ostrom, Henry ✓	2	4	2	....	(*)
Bulsing, Cornelius	3	1	4	....	(*)
Thorn, Nathaniel	1	1	2	....	(*)
Manning, William	1	....	3	....	(*)
Komsales, John	2	4	4	....	(*)
Dorenbergh, Adam	4	3	2	....	(*)
Clute, Gerardus	1	3	2	....	(*)
Van Ness, Charles	1	3	2	....	(*)
Clute, Frederick	1	1	3	(*)	(*)
McKin, James	2	1	6	(*)	(*)
Van Vrankin, Samuel	1	....	2	....	....
How, Solomon	1	....	1	....	....
Connolly, Solomon	1	1	1	....	....

NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families.	Free white males under 16 years.	Free white females, including heads of families.	All other free persons.
WATERVLIET TOWN—continued.				
Jesscher, Teunis	2	3	4	....
✓ Rees, Philip	1	4	4	....
Heamstral, Dirick	2	4	3	....
Clute, Frederick	2	....	6	....
✓ Lansing, Jacob J	2	1	1	....
Clute, John	3	2	4	....
Clute, Dirick	1	4	1	....
Fonda, Hendrick	3	1	4	....
Fonda, Isaac	3	6	3	....
Vandenburgh, Garrit	2	4	3	....
McIntosh, Abigail	....	1	3	....
Vandenburgh, Petrus	2	1	3	....
Fonda, John	1	1	3	....
Welsh, Peter	2	....	2	....
Weaver, Henry	1	3	4	....
Wendell, Garrit	1	2	3	....
Clute, John, Junr	1	2	1	....
Runkle, John	3	1	4	....
Roff, Frederick	3	....	2	....
Roff, Christopher	1	....	7	....
Witbeck, Lucas	2	1	3	....
Van Olinda, Jacob	4	2	5	....
Van Olinda, Peter	3	2	5	....
Partington, John	1	1	2	....
Sandford, Staats	1	....	2	....
Hicks, Wheeton	3	1	7	....
McChesney, Joseph	1	2	1	....
Johnston, William	2	....	2	....
Flinn, John	1	1	2	....
Schanck, Paul	1	1	4	....
Stevens, John	1	1	1	....
Bovee, Matthew	3	....	4	....
Fort, Nicholas	1	2	1	....
Fort, Anocha	3	....	1	....
Timissic, Bastian	2	1	4	....
Dentz, John	1	....	1	....
Tupper, William	2	1	5	....
✓ Rees, George	1	4	3	....
Van Antwerp, Abraham	3	2	3	....
Duvepack, John	2	....	1	....
Kregier, Hester	1	....	1	....
Hamestral, John	2	1	4	....
Krogier, Martinus	2	....	2	....
Lansing, Rutger	2	1	3	....
Witbeck, Abraham	1	....	1	....
Kregier, Bastian	2	2	1	....
Groat, Cornelius	2	....	3	....
Basset, Michael	2	3	3	....
McKinsey, James	2	....	3	....
Stevenson, Pottam	1	....	2	....
Stoff, Hendreck	1	3	2	....
Smith, Elias	1	....	1	....
Shaver, John	6	....	7	....
Runkle, John, Junr	2	3	6	....
Lyker, Hendrick	3	2	4	....
Myers, Andrew	2	2	4	....
Orlop, Hendrick	1	2	3	....
Povert, Daniel	1	....	1	....
Orlop, Frederick	1	1	1	....
Myers, Philip	2	1	5	....
Flumnow, [illegible]	2	1	2	....
[illegible], Matthew	1	1	2	....
Kerker, Henry	3	1	5	....
Kerker, Couradt	1	....	1	....
Kerker, David	1	1	2	....
Anthony, Samuel	5	....	4	....
Anthony, John	1	1	3	....
Vandenburgh, Levinus	1	1	2	....
Winter, Michael	1	2	2	....
Vandenburgh, Abraham	2	....	2	....
Jacobs, Wilson	3	2	2	....
Marshal, Francis	6	1	6	....
Oothout, Volkert	2	3	5	....
Oothout, Hendrick	3	2	5	....
Lansing, Abraham H	1	4	3	....
Lansing, Jacob H	3	2	3	....
Onderkirk, Cornelius	2	....	2	....
Onderkirk, Andrew	1	3	4	....
Fonda, Jacob	3	1	2	....
✓ Fonda, Abraham	1	1	4	....
Lansing, Jacob F	2	1	6	....
Vandenburgh, Cornelius	1	....	2	....
Vandenburgh, Livinus	1	1	2	....
Robinson, Robert	2	1	3	....
Wendell, Hendrick	2	....	2	....
Lansing, Garret	2	1	6	....
Leverson, Peter	5	1	3	....
Faro, Christian	1	2	4	....
Faro, David	2	1	2	....
Faro, Henry	2	1	2	(*)
Lansing, John	2	1	8	....
Faro, Peter	1	3	2	....
Orlop, William	5	1	1	....
Sandford, Cornelius	1	3	3	....



During the Revolutionary War, George and Philip Reese served in the Albany County Militia - Third Regiment. The chief officers were listed as Colonel Philip P. Schuyler, Lt. Col. Barent L. Staats, Major Abraham D. Fonda, Adjutant John F. Quackenbush, and Quartermaster Christopher Lansing. This was a large regiment with a longer than average list of enlisted men.*(Col. Philip WAS NOT General Philip.)

Philip, perhaps the younger brother, served under Captain Henry Ostrum. George Reese served under Captain Jacob J. Lansing. For some reason in our second reference. George is listed twice, but in both instances under Capt. Lansing, once as George Reese and once as George Reess. **

The first book, giving the whole roster, does not say which part of Albany County this regiment was from. There were a number of Albany County Regiments, but the 1790 census answers the question for us, For all of these officers except Lt. Col. Staats show up in the 1790 census at Watervliet, along with our suspected relatives, which seems so remarkable that a photocopy is included here on the accompanying page.

Incidentally, another surname on that census page that might or might not be significant if these Reeses are ours is Goewey. And the list of soldiers shows four of them--Andrew, Barent, Garret, and Solomon. A Maria Goewey was second wife of William Rees of Claverac back in 1720, and they had by then a number of children. William may have been related to Andries Rees also living there, and of a Jan Rees who came there from Kinderhook. He had a wife Maria Janse Goewey as of 1703, and several children. They or their children could have added another "e" to their last name later, and moved up the river. Just athought; there is no point in trying to trace back further until we know if those Reeses are our Rices.

There was no one with the surname of Rees in the list of 3rd Regiment soldiers, but a separate list of the soldiers in that regiment who received Land Bounty Rights as "George Rees." That must have been our George Reese. Receiving bounty land was usually reserved for soldiers who served for a specified longer length of time, or possibly to fill a special need. If George were older he may have served longer than Philip, who is not listed. Sometimes soldiers sold those land vouchers to others or to speculators if they did not want to take advantage of raw land somewhere, themselves. Or gave them to sons. Philo and Rebekah later owned military tract land in Cicero, Onondaga Co. Did they buy it themselves?

People living in Saratoga County were represented by the Albany Co. 12th and 13th Regiments. Under Cols. John McCrea and Cornelius Van Veghten, et al, were a John Rice and John Rice, Jr. in the 13 th Regt. Was one of them our Stillwater man? It still seems as though he might be our "George" Rice.

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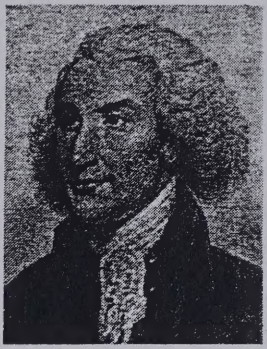
*New York in the Revolution, prev. cited pp 101-3, 124,224

**Colonial Hist. of New York, Vol 15, pg 453

AVERILL FAMILY

Our Rice or Reese ancestor probably fought under Schuyler, and likely at the battle of "Saratoga" at Stillwater. Part of the campaign is told at right -from Battles of the Revolutionary War pp 141-3, W. J. Wood

Below: More about the general is told in The American Peoples Encyclopedia.



CHICAGO HIST. SOC.
Philip Schuyler

SCHUYLER, PHILIP JOHN, 1733–1804, American Revolutionary general, was born in Albany, N.Y., of a wealthy Dutch family. He served five years in the French and Indian War, becoming a major (1758). In the pre-Revolution period he administered his vast landholdings on the Hudson and in the Mohawk Valley and led Whigs in the Assembly (1768–75). Shortly after he was chosen delegate to the Second Continental Congress (1775), he became a major general in the Continental army, with the Northern Department as his charge. He planned the 1775–76 invasion of Canada (carried out unsuccessfully by General Montgomery and later General Gates), but retained only the supply department because of rheumatic gout. Returning to command in 1777, he found the army in poor condition, conducted a strategic retreat before Burgoyne's army, but was accused of incompetence after the loss of Ticonderoga and replaced by Gates (1777). He was fully acquitted by court-martial (1778), resigned his commission (1779) but remained active as adviser to General Washington on Indian affairs and as congressman (1779–81). A state senator (1780–84, 1786–90, 1792–97), he helped the Federalists to win over the New York convention to the Federal Constitution (1788); he served twice in the Senate (1789–91, 1797–98), where he supported the policies of his political mentor and son-in-law, ALEXANDER HAMILTON. See REVOLUTION, AMERICAN.

SCHUYLER, FORT. See STANWIX, FORT.

SCHUYLERVILLE, N.Y., historic village, 10 miles east of SARATOGA SPRINGS, scene of the surrender of BURGOYNE after the Battle of SARATOGA. Here on Oct. 17, 1777, General Burgoyne, defeated in two battles, surrounded by the American militia, and despairing of aid from Sir Henry Clinton, surrendered to Gates; this action was the turning point of the Revolution since it led to the French alliance. The original town, called Saratoga, was founded in 1689 but was destroyed by the Indians in 1745. The village was incorporated in 1831 and named for Gen. PHILIP SCHUYLER, patron of the community and predecessor of Gates. Pop. (1950) 1,314.

The terrain into which Burgoyne's army was now committed was a military nightmare. The "roads" were no more than crude trails hacked out of dense forests and running every which way, without plan or reason. The undergrowth was dense and broken only by countless fallen trees. The main route from Skenesboro to Fort Edward generally followed the valley of Wood Creek. In Christopher Ward's account: "It crossed no fewer than forty deep ravines over which high and long bridges had been built. There were also numerous swamps and bogs" (*The War of the Revolution*).

Such terrain was a godsend to a general who sought to delay an enemy while building up forces to fight him. General Philip Schuyler, commanding the Northern Department, was ready to make the most of the natural obstructions in the way of the advancing British. He sent out a thousand axmen to fell trees across the route and Wood Creek. They rolled boulders down the hills into the creek to make it impassable to boats. Some of the woodsmen destroyed bridges, while others dug ditches that drained rainfall into newly created quagmires.

Schuyler instituted a scorched-earth operation in which farmers were coerced into driving away their cattle and hiding their foodstuffs. They were even persuaded to burn their grainfields so that the British would have to advance across a wasteland when they were not struggling through the impasses of the forest.

From the British viewpoint, Burgoyne was as determined as Schuyler was obstinate. He sent sappers, soldiers, and Canadian woodsmen by the hundreds ahead of the army to clear the trails, drain the swamps, and rebuild the bridges—in short, to undo all that Schuyler's men had done. They even constructed a causeway two miles long to pass the artillery and wagons. They made headway, but by 25 July Burgoyne's main body had advanced only to Fort Anne. Four days later he was finally approaching Fort Edward. It had taken twenty-one days to move twenty-three miles!

WHILE BURGOYNE'S COLUMNS WERE CREEPING through the wilderness, Schuyler's delaying actions bought him the time and the reinforcements he so badly needed. By 12 July he was joined by St. Clair with his main force, and Colonel Long had brought his detachment from Skenesboro. When Brigadier General John Nixon came in with his 600 Continentals, Schuyler's strength at Fort Edward came to 4,500, of which 2,900 were Continentals and 1,600 were militia. But Schuyler was not about to defend so dilapidated a fort. Fort Edward's condition was so bad, indeed, that he had told Washington how he had jumped his horse over its ruined walls. Consequently, he left a small rear guard at Fort Edward and withdrew down the Hudson to Saratoga, and on 3 August back to Stillwater, twelve miles farther south.

During the period of his retreat three events occurred that were to have a significant effect on Schuyler and the northern army. The first was the arrival of Major General Benedict Arnold at Schuyler's headquarters on 24 July. The second was Schuyler's decision to dispatch Arnold, some three weeks later, with 950 volunteers to relieve Fort Stanwix, already recounted. The third incident, on 27 July, was the murder and scalping of Miss Jane McCrae, which would have far-reaching effects on both armies and their commanders.

Despite Schuyler's wisdom in delaying Burgoyne and dispatching St Leger on his way back to Canada, on 3 August he was relieved of command of the northern army. His replacement was Major General Horatio Gates. This congressional action spelled the culmination of months of vicious factional fighting, during which the New England troops spread stories that both Schuyler and St. Clair were traitors. And even the ridiculous story of the "silver balls"* gained credence among many of the Yankees.

Gates arrived to assume command on 19 August and was received graciously by Schuyler, who put himself at Gates's disposal, beginning with detailed briefings to familiarize the new commander with all aspects of the situation. Two generals more opposite in background and manner would be hard to conceive. Horatio Gates's lower-class beginnings haunted him all his life and made him what Hoffman Nickerson has called "a snob of the first water."

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*Burgoyne had supposedly bought off both generals by firing silver balls into Fort Ticonderoga which St. Clair sent to Schuyler as payment for their joint treason!

[illegible] FAMILY

Our Kise or Rowse ancestor probably fought under Schuyler, and likely at the Battle of "Saratoga" at Still-water. Part of the campaign is told at pages -from Battles of the Revolutionary War pp 141-3, Ch. 9. also

Schuyler: More about the general is told in the American Peoples Encyclopedia:

SCHUYLER, PHILIP JOHN (1733–1804), American Revolutionary general, was born in Albany, N.Y., of a wealthy Dutch family. He served five years in the French and Indian War, becoming a major (1758). In the pre-Revolution period he administered his vast landholdings on the Hudson and in the Mohawk Valley and led Whigs in the Assembly (1768–75). Shortly after he was chosen delegate to the Second Continental Congress (1775), he became a major general in the Continental army, with the Northern Department as his charge. He planned the 1775–76 invasion of Canada, directed but unsuccessfully by General Montgomery and later General Gates, but retained only the supply department because of rheumatic gout. Returning to command in 1777, he found the army in poor condition, conducted a strategic retreat before Burgoyne's army, but was accused of incompetence after the loss of Ticonderoga and replaced by Gates (1777). He was fully acquitted by court-martial (1778), resigned his commission (1779) but remained active as adviser to General Washington on Indian affairs and as congressman (1778–81). A state senator (1780–84, 1786–90, 1792–97), he helped the Federalists to win over the New York convention to the Federal Constitution (1788); he served twice in the Senate (1789–91; 1797–98), where he supported the policies of his political mentor and son-in-law, ALEXANDER HAMILTON. See REVOLUTION, AMERICAN.

CULVER SVC INC.
Philip Schuyler

SCHUYLER, FORT. See STANWIX, FORT.

SCHUYLERVILLE, N.Y., historic village, 10 miles east of Saratoga Springs, scene of the surrender of Burgoyne after the Battle of SARATOGA. Here on Oct. 17, 1777, General Burgoyne, defeated in two battles, surrounded by the American militia, and despairing of aid from Sir Henry Clinton, surrendered to Gates; this action was the turning point of the Revolution since it led to the French alliance. The original town, called Saratoga, was founded in 1689 but was destroyed by the Indians in 1745. The village was incorporated in 1831 and named for Gen. Philip Schuyler, patron of the community and predecessor of Gates. Pop. (1950) 1,314.

Sarah Jane R. Averill^7 (Norman Chancellor^6 Philo^5 Moses^4 Isaac^3 William^2 William^1) was born 18 Oct 1849, near Colchester, Tennessee Township, in McDonough County, Illinois. She was daughter of Norman Chancellor and Martha E. (Clayton) Averill. (She was also later the much-loved mother of Grandpa Wesley White.) When she was a little two-year old, her family and others in the extended Averill Family (except for Uncle Henry and his family, who went to Oregon) followed the Des Moines River to Webster County in North Central Iowa, stayed briefly, and settled only slightly south on a nice big farm at Pilot Mound Township in Boone County. She was in a Sunday School class at the local Methodist Church, and her father studied Methodism and was licensed to preach.

On 16 Sep 1867, when she was a month short of her 18th birthday, Sarah Jane married the popular 24-year old minister of the church they attended-- the Rev. John Wesley White, born 30 Nov. 1843 near Millville, Clayton County, Iowa. The wedding was at the bride's home, performed by a Rev. E. H. Hessig*. Undoubtedly her parents were delighted that she had chosen a husband of such undeniably good character, but one wonders whether she realized the difficult life that awaited her as the wife of an evangelistically inclined Free Methodist minister in a more isolated community, who was often sent by church headquarters on difficult missions.

John Wesley's father was Barney White, born 1815 in New York State, and his deceased mother was Susan (Griffith) White, born 1827 in Kentucky. From this it can be seen that the couple had something in common. Her father, born in Indiana, had New York parents, and her mother was born in Virginia. His father was born in New York and his mother in Kentucky; thus, both mothers were southerners and both fathers had New York backgrounds.

the case of
[illegible] had parents
combined
[illegible]
Southern
culture

Among those in attendance at the wedding were the bride's parents and the groom's father and new stepmother, Maria (Hubanks) White.

The temptation now, especially since the writer remembers the White family so well, is to go into too much detail about Rev. John Wesley White, and about the White children and grandchildren. That would be out of place here, because this is the Averill Family story. The Whites should be dealt with in their own story. Therefore, an attempt will be made to limit this to conditions or events affecting the life of Sarah Jane Averill White.

delete [illegible]
later

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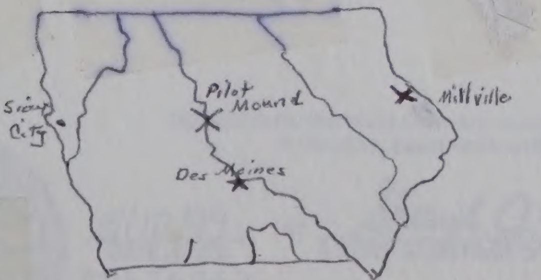
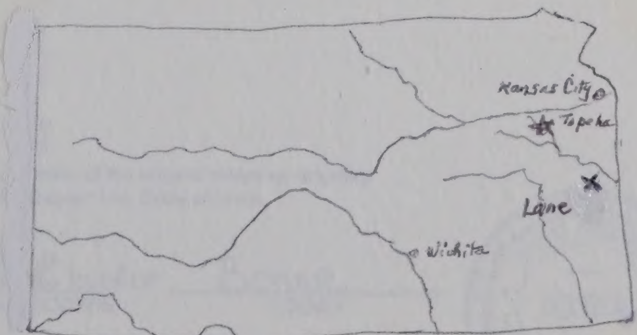
*Family Bible Records





CERTIFICATE OF VITAL RECORD

STATE OF IOWA

County Record

Certificate of Marriage

Certificate No. 1/206-1
County BOONE
License # X

GROOM'S NAME BEFORE MARRIAGE JOHN W WHITE
GROOM'S NAME AFTER MARRIAGE JOHN W WHITE
RESIDENCE X (State) X (County) X (City, Town or Location)
DATE OF BIRTH X **AGE** X **BIRTH PLACE** X (State or Foreign Country)
FATHER'S NAME X
MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME X

BRIDE'S NAME BEFORE MARRIAGE SARAH J AVERILL
BRIDE'S NAME AFTER MARRIAGE SARAH J WHITE
RESIDENCE X (State) X (County) X (City, Town or Location)
DATE OF BIRTH X **AGE** X **BIRTH PLACE** X (State or Foreign Country)
FATHER'S NAME X
MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME X

The above named persons were married
DATE OF MARRIAGE September 16, 1867
PLACE OF MARRIAGE BOONE (County) PILOT MOUND (City, Town or Location)
OFFICIANT NAME E H KING **TITLE** MINISTER OF GOSPEL
ADDRESS X

WITNESS X
and X

Date Received by Registrar October 16, 1867 "X" indicates not shown on record

NOTATIONS
X

This is to certify that this is a true and correct reproduction of the original record as recorded in this office, issued under authority of Chapter 144, Code of Iowa.

5/12/99
DATE ISSUED
BY Sheryl J. Thul by VR
COUNTY REGISTRAR OF VITAL RECORDS
OF Boone
COUNTY

C0476963

FORM #588-0328C (1999)

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MIDWEST BANK NOTE COMPANY

ANY ALTERATION OR ERASURE VOIDS THIS CERTIFICATE

1840 Census of McDonough County Illinois

Published censes – Copied at Mormon Library, Salt Lake City

AVERILL FAMILY

See over – important!

page 13

Place of Enumeration: McDonough County, Illinois Year 1840

Page	Name of Head of Family	Free White Males: Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Over 100	Free White Females: Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Over 100	Slaves	Free Colored
213	James HAYNS	1		1	1		1		1									2	1			1							
	Absalum STUKILL		1	1	1	2			1								1		1										
	Hugh S. WOODS					1												1											
	David SIM		1	1			1								1	1				1									
214	Andrew COX			1		2		1							1	1			1	1									
	Isaac McCOWN	1	1				1								1	1				1									
	James McCOWN									1												1							
	John FREND	1				1									1				1										
	Jessi NEACE		2	1	1	1		1							1		1			1									
	Andrew RUTIEDG		1			1													1										
	Andrew EMRICK	2	1	1		1									1					1									
	Henry CANOTI			1		2		1							1					1									
	Westly DUNSWORTH	2				1									1				1										
	William W CLATON					1		1							2	2		1			1								
	Richard MUSSON	1	1				1												1										
	John LOWER			1			1								2		2			1									
	Allin PARKER		1	1	1			1								2	1	3			1								
	James HORRIL		1				1								2	3				1									
	Luis MORNING		1				1								3	1				1									
	Absolum PARKER		1				1								1	1				1									
	Peatar McCLURE	1	1				1								2	2			1				1						
	Thomas WADDLE						1								1				1										
	Joseph RILY	1		1			1									3				1									
	Philup SHAA(W)					1									2				1										
	Joseph BULLINGTON	1	1			1									1	1			1										
	William HOWARD	1	1				1										1			1									
	R. HARRINGTON	2	2				1								1		1			1									
	George DIXON					1												1											
	Alferd LUMAS							1							1	2	1			1									
	-. C. BARTHOLEMEW		1				2								1				1										
	Samuel CALWELL	1		1	2	1	1			1					1	1	2	1	1		1								
	B. J. WELCH	1	1			1	1												1										
	G. W. WELCH	2				1	1								2				2										
	Gabrill BENN	1	1		2		1								1		1				1								
	William ALLISON					3				1						1		1	1				1						
215	Prestor O?--------	1		1	1	1			1							1			1		1								

Martha (Clayton) Averill's father

page 14

Place of Enumeration: McDonough County, Illinois Year 1840

Page	Name of Head of Family	Free White Males: Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Over 100	Free White Females: Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Over 100	Slaves	Free Colored
215	Enos RAWLY		1	1	1			1							2	2	1	2	1	1									
	Theadore LAWLIN	2				1													1										
	Thomas WALKER				1	1		1																					
	W. J. FRASURE		1		1			1								1	1	1		1									
	W. H. WINDOW	1				2									1				2										
	John ANDERSON Sr.			1	1					1							1				1								
	W. H. McCINDRICK	2				1									1	2			2										
	Richard BRANDON	2	1			1													1										
	John D. WALKER			1			2								2				1										
	Thomas BOLLOCK	2						1							1	1			1	1									
	Abner WALKER	1	2				1	1							2				1	1									
	John L. ANDERSON					1																							
	James BENTLY		2	2			1								2		1		1										
	James VANKANTEN	1	2		1		1	1											1										
	Francis YARD	1	1		1											1	1		1										
	Isaac SPENCER	1		1	1			1								1	1			1									
	N. B. TEAS	1				11									2				1										
	Filo AVERRIIL					3					1						1							1					
	John B. BAKIN	1				1	1												1						1				
	James VEST	1			1			1							1	1	2		1										
	Elijas STEPHENS	1				1													1										
	William CHAMP	2	2				1									1	1	2		1									
	Joseph HAYNS	2	1			1	1									3			1										
	Anson LITTLE	2						1									1	1		1									
	William CHANY					1													1										
	John FORTNER	3				1													1										
	Elish SPRAY	2		2			1								1	1	1		1										
	John BARBR	1			2			1							1	1	3	1		1									
	Will T. DISPAIN	3				1									1				1										
	Bevrly NEACE	3				1													1										
216	James DUNSWORTH	1	3				1								1		1			1									
	Thomas DUNSWORTH	1	2	2	11			1												1									
	Jemima MUNK				1				1									1		1			1						
	William HOLTON Sr.									1											1								
	John RUGGLES	2						1							1	1				1	1			1					
	Hugh WANE			1	2											2		1	1										

(The enumerator could not spell.) 1840 censuses do not list children. Philo and Rebecca Averill died in 1844. However, this shows the family living 2 doors from James Vest, uncle of son Norman Chancellor Averill's future wife Martha Clayton. If you wish I can supply proof of the relationship through James Vest's War of 1812 pension files from the National Archives, in which Martha's mother, Martha (Vest) Clayton testifies and says James was her brother.

Page from Published printed 1850 census, McDonough Co IL. Copied at Mormon Library, Salt Lake City

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P. 266A 18 September 1850

HOUSE	NAME	AGE	SEX	OCCUPATION	BIRTHPLACE
514	William James	17	m	farmer	Ky.
	George James	16	m		Ky.
	Mary E. James	12	f		Ky.
	Elisa James	8	f		Ky.
	Malinda A. James	2	f		Ill.
515	Jefferson Welch	45	m	farmer $3,000?	Ky.
	Adelinia Welch	50	f		Ky.
	William Welch	16	m		Ill.
	Samuel H. Welch	11	m		Ill.
	Mary F. Welch	8	f		Ill.
	Thomas Welch	5	m		Ill.
	John Welch	2	m		Ill.
516	George W. Welch	43	m	farmer $3,000	Ky.
	Mary Welch	36	f		Ky.
	Amanda Welch	13	f		Ill.
	Elija Welch	12	m		Ill.
	Elisha Welch	12	m		Ill.
	James Welch	8	m		Ill.
	George Welch	4	m		Ill.
517	Nancy Caldwell	59	f	$2,500	Va.
	Thomas Caldwell	24	m	farmer	Ky.
	Sarah Caldwell	20	f		Ky.
	Hannah Caldwell	89	f		Va.
518	Robert Adams	37	m	farmer $80	Mo.
	Lorilda Adams	21	f		Tenn.
	James W. Adams	10	m		Mo.
	John R. Adams	2	m		Ill.
519	Allen H. Averill	32	m	farmer $500	Ind.
	Sarah E. Averill	20	f		Tenn.
	Charles P. Averill	3	m		Ill.
	Martha E. Averill	1	f		Ill.
	Warner Post	20	m	wagonmaker	Ohio
520	Joseph C. D. Carmack	50	m	miller $2,000	Tenn.
	Lucinda Carmack	26	m? f		N. Y.
	William W. Carmack	5	m		Ill.
	John C. Carmack	3	m		Ill.
	Henry C. Carmack	2	m		Ill.
521	Archbold R. Nichlus	47	m	miller $1,000	N. Y.
	Frances C. Nichlus	36	f		Ky.
	John J. Nichlus	17	m		Ohio
522	Hans Foster	44	m	carpenter	N. Y.
	Juresha Foster	36	f		N. Y.

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P. 268A 18 September 1850

HOUSE	NAME	AGE	SEX	OCCUPATION	BIRTHP
542	Norman G. Averill	35	m	farmer	Ind.
	Martha E. Averill	28	f		Va.
	C. C. Averill	5	m		Ill.
	Lucy Ann Averill	2	f		Ill.
	Sarah J. A. R. Averill	1/12	f		Ill.
543	Charles W. Gillerose	48	m	farmer $1,600	N. H.
	Marury H. Gillerose	44	f		Vt.
	Charles A. Gillerose	16	m	farmer	Vt.
	David E. Gillerose	14	m		Vt.
	Erastus H. Gillerose	11	m		Ill.
	Edward Gillerose	4	m		Vt.
	Eben M. Holton	19	m		Ind.
544	Doreen Kirke	61	m	farmer $1,000	Va.
	John Y. Kirke	21	m		Ky.
	Elizabeth M. Kirke	20	f		Ky.
	Mary E. Kirke	6	f		Ky.
545	Thomas James	29	m	farmer $800	Ohio
	Emely James	21	f		Tenn.
	William H. James	2	m		Ill.
546	Robert R. Been (Bean)	50	m	miller $3,800	Tenn.
	Susan Been	24	f		Tenn.
	Margaret Been	14	f		Ind.
	John Been	14	m		Ind.
	Joseph Been	13	m		Ill.
	Mary Been	13	f		Ill.
	William T. H. Been	12	m		Ill.
	Minerva Colweld	27	f		Tenn.
547	James Dye	42	m	farmer $1,000	Ohio
	Lucy Dye	37	f		Tenn.
	Joshua Dye	19	m		Ohio
	James Dye	15	m		Ohio
	Samuel Dye	13	m		Ill.
	Ellen Dye	10	f		Ill.
	Catherine Dye	8	f		Ill.
	Mary E. Dye	1	f		Ill.
	Harrison Dye	25	m	farmer	Ohio
548	Sarah Pope	27	f		Ind.
	Eltery Pope	8	m		Ill.
	Barbra Pope	5	f		Ill.
	Jasper N. Pope	3	m		Iowa
	Margaret A. Pope	2	f		Iowa
549	Jacob Strader	24	m	farmer	Ohio

Note: Philo and Rebecca (Rice) Averill died in McDonough Co. in 1844, and so do not appear in the 1850 census, however, our ancestor, their son Norman C. and his youngest brother Allen Wiley Averill, also born in Indiana, married Clayton sisters. (Sarah E Clayton Averill was born after their parents moved to Jonesboro TN from nearby Washington Co VA.) . Averills were the only family by that surname in the county. They moved there about about 1832, as soon as the Black Hawk (Indian) War, in which their older brother Henry V Averill – and incidentally Abraham Lincoln – fought and made it safe for whites – (including the War of 1812 veterans for whom it had been set aside) to live there. Later Norman moved to IA then KS. Allen stayed in IL. Their bro Henry moved to Oregon.

This proves Sarah Jane (Averill) White's parentage.

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Compiler
Address
City, State
Date

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No.____ on chart No.____.

Chart No.____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 **William Averill, Jr.** (Father of No. 2)
b. 26 June 1625
p.b. Chipping Norton, Eng.
m. 31 June 1661
p.m. Ipswich Chebacco MA
d. 23 Apr 1681
p.d. Topsfield MA

2 **Isaac Averill** (Father of No. 1)
b. 10 Nov 1680
p.b. Topsfield, Essex, MA
m. 16 May 1709
p.m. Rehoboth (Now Providence RI)
d. after 1750
p.d. New Preston, Litchfield

5 **Hannah Jackson** (Mother of No. 2)
ca 1640
b.
p.b. 30 Jan 1706
d. Topsfield, Essex MA
p.d.

(CT Legislature-Rev. War)

1 **Capt. Moses Averill**
b. 06 March 1722/3
p.b. Preston CT (Pachaug/Griswold)
m. 1747/7
p.m. New Preston, Litchfield, CT
d. 22 Jan 1787-
p.d. Washington, CT

6 **Phillip Walker, Jr.** (Father of No. 1)
b. Mar 1661
p.b. Rehoboth-Plymouth Col
m. (1) 31 Dec 1687-Rehoboth
p.m. 17 Feb 17 ~~39~~/40
d. Rehoboth, Bristol Co.
p.d.

3 **Rsther Walker** (Mother of No. 1)
21 Dec 1688
b. Rehoboth, Bristol MA
p.b. after 1750-
d. New Preston, CT
p.d.

7 **Mary Bowen** (Mother of No. 2)
b. 03 Oct 1666
p.b. Rehoboth
d. 08 May 1694 epidemic
p.d. Rehoboth

Martha Cogswell (Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 **William Averill** (Father of No. 4)
b. ca 1595
p.b. 26 Nov 1618-St Mary's Ch. Chipping Norton Oxfordshire
m.
p.m.
d. will pro-29 Mar 1653
p.d. Ipswich-Chebacco MA

9 **Abigail Hinton** (Mother of No. 4)
b. ca 1600
p.b. Bicester, Oxfordsh. England
d. ca Feb 1655
p.d. Ipswich-Chebacco

10 **John Jackson** (Father of No. 5)
b. late 1590's England
p.b.
m. ca 1630 England?
p.m. c.1648
d. Ipswich MA Bay Colony
p.d.

11 **Catherine (   )**
m.2/ William White next door
b.
p.b. ca 1600-England
d. 02 June 1671 Ipswich
p.d.

12 **Phillip Walker** (Father of No. 6)
b. ca 1630? England
p.b. ca 1654 Dedham MA
m.
p.m.
d. 21 Aug 1679
p.d. Rehoboth

13 **Jane Metcalfe** (Mother of No. 6)
24 Mar 1632
b. St Edmundsbury, NFK
p.b. 24 Oct 1709
d. Rehoboth, Bristol, MA
p.d.

14 **Richard Bowen, Jr.** (Father of No. 7)
b. ca 1625
p.b. Glamorgan, Wales??
m. 04 Mar 1656
p.m. Rehoboth, Plymouth
d. 4 Feb ~~17~~ 09
p.d. Rehoboth

15 **Esther Sutton** (Mother of No. 7)
ca 1626
b. Attleborough NFK Eng.
p.b. Ca 1675
d. Rehoboth
p.d.

Edward Averie
16 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No.____)
b. ca 1550
m.
d. betw Apr & Sep1617 Chipping Norton

17 **Judith (   )** (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No.____)
b.
d. betw. Oct 1618 & Feb 1619-Ch. Norton

Hohn Hynton
18 (Father of No. 9 Cont. on chart No.____)
b.
m. of Bicester, Oxfordsh.
d.

19 (Mother of No. 9 Cont. on chart No.____)
b.
d.

Jackson
20 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No.____)
b.
m.
d.

21 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No.____)
b.
d.

22 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No.____)
b.
m.
d.

23 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No.____)
b.
d.

Walker
24 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No.____)
b.
m. ~~Northam? Eng~~ ~~To MA by 1643~~
d.

25 **(Molly Browne?)** (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No.____)
b. ca 1590's
d. ca 1650-Seakonk ~~near Rehoboth~~
~~(1627-John & Dorothy)~~

26 **Michael Metcalfe**
b. 17 June 1586 Tatterford
m. 13 Oct 1616-Waynham NFK
d. 24 Dec 1664-Dedham MA

27 **Sarah Ellwyn dau Thos.** (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No.____)
b. 17 June 1593 Hingham NFK England
d. 30 Nov 1644-Dedham MA

Richard Bowen
28 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No.____)
b. ~~ca 1585-GlamorganWales?~~ 90
m. 14 Feb 1674/5-Rehoboth
d.

29 **Ann (Born?)** (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No.____)
b. ca 1590 -Wales?
d. Rehoboth?
~~(1638-"Diligent")~~

John Sutton
30 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No.____)
b. ca 1595-Attleborough NFK Eng.
m. 1672 Rehoboth
d.

31 **Julian (   )** (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No.____)
b. ca 1600 Norfolk Eng?
d. 04 June 1678-Rehoboth Plymouth Colony

Fraternal
Maternal

CHART No. 1 MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985

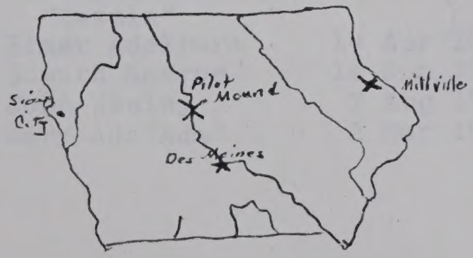
Sarah Jane R. Averill^7 (Norman Chancellor^6 Philo^5 Moses^4 Isaac^3 William^2 William^1) was born 18 Oct 1849, near Colchester, Tennessee Township, in McDonough County, Illinois. She was daughter of Norman Chancellor and Martha E. (Clayton) Averill. (She was also later the much-loved mother of Grandpa Wesley White.) When she was a little two-year old, her family and others in the extended Averill Family (except for Uncle Henry and his family, who went to Oregon) followed the Des Moines River to Webster County in North Central Iowa, stayed briefly, and settled only slightly south on a nice big farm at Pilot Mound Township in Boone County. She was in a Sunday School class at the local Methodist Church, and her father studied Methodism and was licensed to preach.

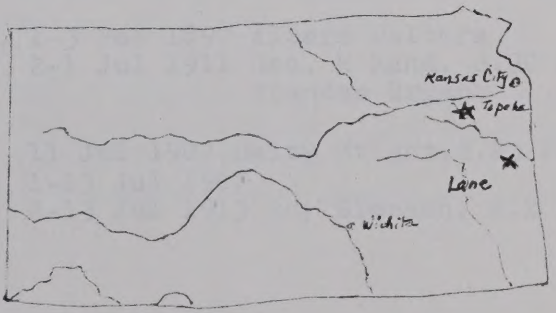
On 16 Sep 1867, when she was a month short of her 18th birthday, Sarah Jane married the popular 24-year old minister of the church they attended-- the Rev. John Wesley White, born 30 Nov. 1843 near Millville, Clayton County, Iowa. The wedding was at the bride's home, performed by a Rev. E. H. Hessig*. Undoubtedly her parents were delighted that she had chosen a husband of such undeniably good character, but one wonders whether she realized the difficult life that awaited her as the wife of an evangelistically inclined Free Methodist minister in a more isolated community, who was often sent by church headquarters on difficult missions.

John Wesley's father was Barney White, born 1815 in New York State, and his deceased mother was Susan (Griffith) White, born 1827 in Kentucky. From this it can be seen that the couple had something in common. Her father, born in Indiana, had New York parents, and her mother was born in Virginia. His father was born in New York and his mother in Kentucky; thus, both mothers were southerners and both fathers had New York backgrounds.

Among those in attendance at the wedding were the bride's parents and the groom's father and new stepmother, Maria (Hubanks) White.

The temptation now, especially since the writer remembers the White family so well, is to go into too much detail about Rev. John Wesley White, and about the White children and grandchildren. That would be out of place here, because this is the Averill Family story. The Whites should be dealt with in their own story. Therefore, an attempt will be made to limit this to conditions or events affecting the life of Sarah Jane Averill White.





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*Family Bible Records

out disharmony or even finances in congregations which were not doing so well. He truly enjoyed such challenges, and felt privileged at having been chosen by the Lord to do his work--but it did mean frequent absences from his family while he was away on some missions, and later moves to new congregations.

That was not what Sarah Jane probably expected. When they first moved to Kansas, she and John Wesley were set up with a nice small farm near her parents, and all the Averill men were dedicated family men and prosperous, hardworking farmers. Mamma thinks perhaps she may have been reluctant, at first, to live the more unsettled life that came from being married to an evangelical preacher, but she was devout and good natured, feeling she was serving the Lord by helping her husband.

At first they lived mostly near Lane, Miami County, Kansas, where Grandpa and the nine other children were born. Grandpa idolized his mother, and often told me how kind and gentle she was, and about how hard she worked. In her last years she must have felt pretty weak from "consumption." Family tradition is that toward the end she had been very tired and resting a lot. Though it was late summer, the weather turned "nippy" and she became worried about the animals, got up, and went outside to tend to them. She became chilled, which precipitated her death. (Later on, an older married son remarked that he felt his younger brothers who were still living at home should have looked after the livestock, since presumably they were in the house. Such a generalization might be unfair, since we do not know the circumstances, and she was already fatally ill.)

Sarah Jane (Averill) White died oftuberculosis near Albany, Gentry County, Missouri, on 31 July 1897, age notquite 46. She left behind nine children, the youngest being 7-year old Aunt Ada, for whom Mamma was named. After her mother's death the eldest daughter, Aunt Stella, took charge of running the house. She never married, and died in 1908. On 9 Dec 1909, Great Grandfather married a lady named Kate Meade, who may not have lived many years. There were no children of that marriage. He died 1 July 1929 in Centerville, Appaloosa County, Iowa, at the home of a son.

Children of John Wesley and Sarah Jane (Averill) White: (Surname:White

+William Wesley	b.	1 Jan 1869	m.	15 Mar 1898 Mary Lydia Dunn, d. 1963
Walter Chancellor		17 Oct 1870		disappeared out west
Estelle Jane"Stella"		21 Aug 1872		unmarried, d. 29 Mar 1908
Edgar Barney		29 May 1874		infant d. 30 Jan 1875
Charles Ellsworth		11 Mar 1876		
Martha Susan "Mattie"		29 Jan 1878	m.	1-3 Feb 1897 Albert Walters 2-1 Jul 1911 Geo. H Rand, d.30 Apr 19
Elmer Adelbert		14 Apr 1880		Frances Bryant
Edward Monroe		16 Jun 1883		
John Wesley		7 Aug 1886		11 Jul 1907 Daisy Wright,d.23 Mar 196
Mary Ada"Ada"		2 Mar 1890		1-13 Jul 1907 2-13 Jul 1913 Roy Simpson, d.2 Dec191

Following the same format as before, the next step is to list all of the children. But to keep out of trouble because this deviates so far from the ages of the children as suggested in the Averill Genealogy by Clara Avery, this compiler would like to list a few reasons. I don't know when the oldest ones were born, either.

1. The 1800 Columbia County NY census shows Philo as a widower with five children - a boy 10-16, a girl 10-16, a boy under lo, and two girls under 10. But censuses can be wrong.

2. Two children are said to have joined the Shakers in New York. They would not have been old enough had they been born in 1801 and 1805, as the book suggests.

3. Rowlen Green Averill was married in New York State and left a widow and little son Charles when he died in 1816--impossible had he been born in 1803, as suggested.

Children of Philo and first wife, Betsy (Bordman) Averill:

Malissa	b. ? 1789	m. Timothy Haskell "to IL then MI then South"
Orilla	? 1790	"joined the Shakers--in NY?" could this be a boy, Orville, a later family name?

Children of Philo and second wife, Charlotte (Baker) Averill:

Rowlen Green	? 1793	wife's name unknown, died 1816 in Indiana leaving widow & baby Charles Averill
Betsy	? 1795	"joined the Shakers--in NY?"
Electa	? 1797	Nehemiah Herd, lived in Tennessee, Illinois

Children of Philo and third wife, Rebecca (Rice) Averill:

Henry James Cropsey 20 Jul 1809-4 Oct 1897, Stillwater NY/ Linn Co OR	10 Sep 1840	Huldah Ann Warren (2 Oct 1824-20 Apr 1859 OR)young stepdaughter of Eliza
	1 Jan 1861	Sarah Liggett (1816 MO-1897 OR) More details follow.
Charlotte Baker Feb 1811-16 Oct 1901 NY/Erie KS	7 Mar 1833	Nicholas Royal Tays, had several children
Eliza D. 1813 NY-18--? IL	10 Mar 1839	Levi Warren (1797-18--?)MA to NY to OH to IL (widower with 5 sons,1 dau) Couple lived Rockland, Mercer CO IL
+Norman Chancellor 11 Jan 1816 IN-190? KS	1 Aug 1844	Martha E. Clayton (1823 VA-190? KS)
Allen Wiley 4 Fe 1817-11 Fe 1891 Vevay IN/Lane KS	7 Dec 1847	Sarah Clayton (1830 TN-1852? IL)
	20 Apr 1853	Mary Ann Delbridge (1829 OH-1892 IL) See note below

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AVERILL FAMILY

Notes regarding the foregoing chart:

We will follow son Norman Chancellor. Notes regard Allen, Henry, Eliza

Son Allen Wiley, who went with the others to Iowa and then to Kansas, was said by the genealogy to have had seven children, all by the first wife, Sarah Clayton (sister of our ancestor, Martha Clayton, Norman's wife). I do not have her death date, but if the printed McDonough County marriage records are correct, the same dates indicated on the chart, it seems unlikely she would have had 7 children in a little less than five years, even if she died in childbirth. Also, the widow Mary Ann returned to Colchester where she died a year later, suggesting she had children living there.

The 1850 census of Mercer Co. IL (residences #766, 767, 775) shows information differing from the genealogy, about the Warren family. (If my interpretation is wrong I would like to know about it, but it suggests the following.) Our branch is not descended from the Warrens, but we are interested because of what they show us about the Averills. Born 1797 in MA, Levi Warren lived in NY and in Ohio where he had at least 5 sons and 1 daughter. His wife must have died about 1837. He was a prosperous farmer and we already know he was an officer in the Black Hawk War. In 1839, at age 42, he married 26-year old Eliza D. Averill. The next year his 16-year old (only?) daughter married Eliza's older brother, 31-year old Henry.

Eliza and Levi are shown with 4 little sons 10 & under and 3 teen-age sons, plus relative Lyman Warren age 29, born in Ohio. Eliza must have been awfully busy cooking for all those men! Henry and Hulda also had 4 little boys. That was just a little before they left for Oregon.

Eliza (Averill) Warren was not just Hulda Ann (Warren) Averill's stepmother. She was also her sister-in-law.

Her photo shows a pleasant, sincere-looking young woman with a severe pulled-back hairdo and a plain dark Quaker-like dress. But one day while looking at her photo, I accidentally put my finger over her hair, and was surprised to see a pretty face. Grandpa spoke lovingly of her, and she seems to have been kind, gentle, and to have worked very hard to care for her children. She was much more than a good helpmate to her husband; she carried on many of the farm duties while he was away preaching, and there was never enough money.

In late spring, after the September wedding, the family group set out again for homesteads in a new wilderness--this time not in any wide river or forest, but on the treeless, rich, fertile plains of eastern Kansas where the prairie grasses could reach high as a man's head and were splashed with wildflowers and sunflowers. When they first got there, there were still bears, deer, wolves, and an abundance of small, furry animals, also prairie chickens and bob-whites, though the larger animals left the area with encroaching settlement.

The group which went to Kansas included the Averills, their good friends the Husseys and other friends, and not only John and Sarah Jane White, but also his father, Barney White, with his pregnant young wife Maria and three little ones. Barney White showed up on the 1870 Kansas census, but by 1880 he was back in Wisconsin, where the census indicates most of his children were born, so he probably did not stay long at all in Kansas. All of these people settled down on farms, including the ministers, for back in those days ministers were expected to have more than one way to earn a living.

I do remember Great Grandpa John Wesley White, and have a precious little snapshot of him holding my baby sister Billie, when he was in his 80's. There I am, age three, standing beside him and squinting in the strong sunshine. He died when I was about six. Since my memories of him are those of a tiny child, I rely on the things my mother, his grand-daughter, Ada (White) Yoakum, relates about him. She says he had an outgoing personality and enjoyed people. He was a natural storyteller who could describe almost anything in such an engrossing manner that you felt you were part of the action, or could just visualize things you would never see, as he described them. He described an electric light show that was put on back when electricity had not yet become common, to her and her brother, Ben, so vividly that they felt they were right there. She said that in years to come they finally saw that same demonstration and thought the way he told about it was even better than the real thing. He also told them a spooky halloween story about worms and a dead man that really had them going.

People must have enjoyed Great Grandfather's sermons, and he also had a way of bringing people of differing views together in harmony--which was a mixed blessing for his wife and children, for the Church was always sending him on difficult missions, or to straighten

AVERILL FAMILY (8)

The families moved to Webster County, Iowa, in 1851, then just slightly south to Boone County in 1853. For the most part, they were engaged in farming. US 1860 Census shows Norman and Martha and all their children in Pilot Mound Township, Boone County--the 3-year old son, Bethel, was called a girl named Bertha! They must have been rather prosperous for the farm was valued at $3000 with ($450?-not too clear) personal property. Average value of a farm appeared to be about $500. Young Richard Hussey, age 8, who later married daughter Martha, was listed as son of a miller, Thomas J. (& Louisa) Hussey, home worth $400, property of $1000, I suppose equipment. The family had always been rather religious, and while they were in Iowa Norman evidently studied the Methodist faith. He became licensed to preach but does not seem to have been very active in actually doing so.

In 1868 the clan, which had grown quite large by now, was ready to move again. In 1862 Kansas had established the Homestead Act, granting free land to attract settlers. So they settled in Kansas, principally in Miami County in the Lane and Osawatomie areas, though some went as far south as Erie. Having no Methodist Church close, Norman and his sons eventually joined the local Society of Friends, becoming Quakers, in 1881, age 66.

I do not yet know when Norman Chancellor and Martha died, but they were certainly senior citizens. My only picture of them--which is a Xerox copy of their photo--shows they had lost their teeth. Her hair is thin and her glasses thick. His hair is unruly (maybe even a partial toupee). Maybe I inherit my eyebrows from Martha. Norman is a pleasant-looking man, though maybe at that period in time he is starting to loose his health. He has nice, regular features and an intelligent expression. When young he might have been handsome.

Children of Norman Chancellor And Martha E. (Clayton) Averill:

William C.	b. 15 May 1845	McDonough Co. IL-entered Civil War service Boone Co.IA-Died Little Rock Ark, 1865
Quincy Monroe	4 Feb 1848	IL, m. Rebecca Haworth
+Sarah Jane R.	18 Oct 1849	IL, m. Rev. John Wesley White
Martha E.	22 Sep 1852	Webster Co IA m. Richard Hussey, d.Kansas 15 Aug 1895 leaving 9 children
Charles N.	20 Feb 1855	Boone Co., IA, m. Anna M. Lasby
Bethel P.	26 Nov 1856	" " m. Mary E. Wells

Here this compiler is going to digress a bit, to report on Norman's brother, my great-great granduncle Henry J. C. Averill. He is the first among our relatives to take the Oregon Trail to the Willamette Valley in Oregon, and he reported details of the trip.* (Members of our Dodge Family clan (B2&3) went to California during the Gold Rush but fewer details remain.) The following is partially excerpted from newspaper clippings compiler's sister, Billie Pringle, obtained from a Mrs. Meredith Bolton, an Oregon descendent of HJC.

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* Photocopy of Periodical (Oregon Times?) 25 Nov 1982, Calapoola Publ., "Past Times - H.J.C. Averill" Reporter, Margaret S. Carey

In late spring after the September wedding, the family group set out again to conquer a new wilderness--this time not in any primeval forest, but on the treeless rich, fertile plains covered with high prarie grasses and sunflowers, where the wild animals were bears, deer, wolves, and numerous furbearing small animals in abundance. The government was giving away free land to homesteaders to encourage settlement. The entourage this time was the longest yet, with all the new families. Among them were both White families--not only Sarah Jane and her new husband, but her 53 year old father-in-law, Rev. Barney with his pregnant young wife and their three little children; also Richard Hussey who married her sister, Martha, and his parents with their children. These people settled on farms, including the ministers, for that is the way it was done back then. Preaching was more to save souls than to make money.

This compiler's grandfather, William Wesley White, the 8th generation of this family in America, was born near Lane, Miami County, Kansas on New Years Day of that following winter. Lane is a little town 40 miles southwest of Kansas City; it is also 40 miles southeast of Topeka, and during that same year (1869) the first railroad line in Kansas was built connecting those points, making cattle drives to Topeka profitable. The big cattle towns were further west, however, and the railroads soon stretched to meet them. This was right after the Civil War. Wild Bill Hickok was a marshall in Western Kansas. Their clothing styles are well known from old Western movies we see nowadays. They were in the eastern part of the state, though, where it was not quite as dry. They did not ordinarily carry big guns around. The Averills did not seem to care much for alcoholic beverages and the Whites did not drink at all, so the saloon life does not apply to them. Transportation was mainly on horseback, on foot, or in buggies and wagons, which would continue to be the case for a good many years to come. (My grandfather never did learn to drive a car.) Gradually stage coach lines opened up, but they were not there when this family arrived.

I do remember Great Grandpa John Wesley White, and have a precious little snapshot of him holding my baby sister Billie when he was in his 80's, and there I am, age 3, standing beside him, squinting in the sunshine. He died when I was about 6. I never saw my Great Grandmother, Sarah Jane Averill White. She died in her late 40's, before even my mother was born, and her adult years must have been difficult. Her photo shows a rather young woman with a severe pulled-back hairdo and a plain dark Quaker-like dress. But one day while looking at the photo I accidentally put my finger over her hair, and was surprised to see a pretty face. Grandpa spoke lovingly of her, and she seems to have been kind, gentle, and to have worked very hard to care for her children. She was much more than a good helpmate to her husband; she carried on many of the farm duties while he was away preaching, and there was never enough money.

Perhaps the following explanation belongs in the White family story, rather than this one, but it is necessary to know something about her husband's background in order to understand the rest of Sarah Jane's life story. The Averills had always taken their religion seriously, but they seem to have tempered it with optimism and a

METHODISM, a term which designates the churches, religious agencies, and institutions tracing their origin to a movement started in 1729 by JOHN and CHARLES WESLEY and several others, who, seeking salvation and spiritual peace, met regularly for study, prayer, meditation, and social service, and drew up rules for rigorous academic and religious discipline. Such conduct differed from the contemporary practices of the Oxford students, and the methodical habits of the little group earned the derisive epithet "Methodist." John Wesley, after his graduation and ordination as a priest in the Church of England, remained at the university as a fellow of Lincoln College. In 1735 he went to the newly founded colony of Georgia as a missionary, but after an unsuccessful ministry of less than two years returned to England dispirited, a man of unsatisfied spiritual aspirations. On May 24, 1738, Wesley experienced conversion, and it is from this date that the Methodist movement may be properly dated. His biblical studies, association with the Moravians, reading of Luther, and persistent spiritual quest had led him to the conviction that salvation was not to be found in religious observances, but that it lay in faith. His *Journal*, which is one of the significant historical documents of the 18th century, has the following entry for May 24, 1738: "In the evening, I went very unwillingly to a Society in Aldersgate Street, where one was reading Luther's preface to the Epistle to the Romans. About a quarter to nine, while he was describing the change which God works in the heart through faith in Christ, I felt my heart strangely warmed. I felt I did trust in Christ, Christ alone, for salvation." Of this spiritual event, Lecky, the secular historian, wrote: "It is scarcely an exaggeration to say, that the scene which took place at that humble meeting in Aldersgate Street forms an epoch in English history."

G. BROMLEY OXNAM

Methodism 13-512

METHODISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

Preaching of Wesley. Immediately after this Aldersgate event John Wesley and his brother Charles began a preaching revival that shook England. Within a few months they found practically every church closed to them, chiefly because they were too enthusiastic about their religion. Then following the practice of their friend and associate GEORGE WHITEFIELD, they began holding outdoor meetings for the multitudes of common people who felt themselves excluded from the cold and formalistic English churches of that day. Another important innovation of the religious movement was the recognition given to lay preachers; this almost revolutionary step, like the out-of-doors preaching, was at first very distasteful to the rather aristocratic Wesley, but was accepted as a matter of necessity.

In the latter part of 1739 eight or ten persons came to Wesley in London. They were deeply convinced of sin, and asked that he would spend some time with them in prayer. He appointed Thursday evening for regular meeting. Their number increased daily, and to all he gave advice. This was the rise of the first Methodist Society. These societies were the nuclei from which the church developed.

The Methodist movement was a singing revival. In fact, one of the charges brought against them was that they sang too much. Previously there had been little singing of hymns in churches; it was believed that the ancient chants were the only kind of music fit to be heard in the house of God. The great Methodist hymn writer was Charles Wesley.

In 1744 a Methodist conference was held in London, the first of a continuous series of annual meetings. At this conference, which had six clergymen and four lay preachers in attendance, Wesley devoted the time to defining such doctrines as repentance, saving faith, justification, sanctification, free will, and the witness of the Spirit. In 1765 the first statistics revealed the following: 25 regular circuits with 71 recognized Methodist preachers in England; four circuits with four preachers in Scotland; two circuits with two preachers in Wales; and eight circuits with 15 preachers in Ireland. At Wesley's last annual Conference (1790) there were 240 Methodist societies with 541 itinerant preachers and 134,549 members in good standing.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church. Although Wesley refused to leave the Church of England he realized that secession was inevitable after his death. He therefore in a Deed of Declaration made provision for a body of 100 ministers to meet in conference annually to settle all matters of church administration. Yet even under the administration of the so-called Legal Hundred there was no sharp break with the Anglican church, but a gradual process of separation.

Other Methodist Churches. As the Wesleyan Methodist became a recognized free church with a rather rigid church order some of the Methodist societies insisted on carrying on their religious services according to the original Methodist pattern. Thus arose the Primitive Methodist Church, founded about 1807, after the expulsion from the parent body of two local preachers, Hugh Bourne and William Clowes, who had begun to hold revivalistic camp meetings on the American model. In 1815 another group, the Bible Christians, appeared after the expulsion of another independent local preacher, William O'Bryan. Other Methodist bodies were the following: Methodist New Connexion (founded 1797–98), Independent Methodist Churches (about 1806), United Methodist Free Churches (about 1836), and Wesleyan Reform Union (1850). The Calvinistic Methodist Church, however, is a Presbyterian body and not a Wesleyan denomination.

Methodist Union. In 1907 the Methodist New Connexion, the United Methodist Free Churches, and the Bible Christians joined to form the United Methodist Church. This denomination in turn united with the Wesleyans and the Primitive Methodists in 1932 to form the Methodist Church, which now has about a million members, making it the largest religious group in the country after the Anglicans and the Roman Catholics. Still independent are the Wesleyan Reform Union and the Independent Methodist Churches, each with some 10,000 members.

Missions. The first prominent Methodist missionary was Thomas Coke. After playing a leading role in the founding of American Methodism Coke carried the Wesleyan movement to many other lands. In 1817–18 the Wesleyan Conference organized the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society as an official organ. During the 19th century the Wesleyan Methodists sent missionaries to the five continents and into the seven seas following British emigrants and imperial influence. They encouraged the various mission fields to establish their own conferences and later to become completely autonomous.

Polity. The Methodist Church in Great Britain is headed by a president elected by the Annual Conference and not eligible for immediate re-election. The governing body is the Annual Conference, which meets in two sections; one section is an assembly of pastors exercising mutual discipline and taking mutual counsel on all subjects specifically pastoral, while the other is an assembly composed of an equal number of ministers and laymen. All legislation proposed by the Conference is sent down to the district meetings for approval, becoming law with the ratification of a majority of these meetings. Below the Conference, Methodist organization has districts, circuits, societies, and classes. Each district is headed by a chairman. The district meetings in addition to other functions serve as courts of appeal from the circuits. The circuit is a grouping of societies headed by one of the ministers. Each society or local church has its stewards, who take charge of money collected and see to its proper distribution. The class is a small unit of a dozen or so members under a leader, whose duties are partly religious and partly financial; class meetings are still held for spiritual oversight and for mutual assistance and encouragement. The stewards and leaders compose the local church council, which is invested with disciplinary functions. The administration of the spiritual affairs of each society is vested in the meeting of leaders. For the general business of the circuit there are quarterly meetings, composed of ministers, stewards, local (or lay) preachers, leaders, and trustees.

METHODISM IN THE UNITED STATES

Early History. Philip Embury, a Wesleyan local preacher from Ireland, a carpenter by trade, began home preaching in New York in 1766; a society was organized and grew rapidly. Captain Thomas Webb, a convert of Wesley serving in the British army, soon entered this society and attracted large crowds by his eloquent preaching. Robert Strawbridge, another Irish emigrant and Methodist local preacher, organized a society in Maryland about the same time; as a result of his itinerant preaching other societies were established in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia. In 1771 Wesley sent the youthful Francis Asbury as a missionary to America. Yet for most of the following decade little could be done because Wesley's outspoken opposition to the Revolution put his movement under suspicion. In 1784 after the coming of independence Wesley ordained Thomas Coke as superintendent for the work in America, and gave him authority to ordain ministers. At a conference meeting in Baltimore on Dec. 24, 1784, the delegates voted unanimously to form the Methodist Episcopal Church; on Christmas Day Asbury was ordained as bishop, and the local preachers were ordained as ministers.

At the time of its establishment the Methodist Church had 83 preachers and not quite 15,000 recognized members. In five years the number of preachers more than doubled and the church membership rose to nearly 40,000. By the time of Bishop Asbury's death in 1816 the number on the church rolls, in spite of the frequent dropping of lukewarm members, exceeded 200,000. This phenomenal growth was due in no small degree to the ability of Asbury as an organizer and administrator. Another important factor in the growth was the Circuit Rider. A third factor was the Methodist local preacher. On the American frontier many of the early Methodist societies were organized by these local preachers, who took time off from their secular pursuits to preach on Sunday and to engage in other simple religious activities. After the establishment of circuits the local preachers performed the ministerial functions during the absence of the itinerant preacher. A fourth factor was the revival Camp Meeting.

Division in Methodist Ranks. The first split came in 1792, led by the Rev. James O'Kelley, who led a movement in protest against the autocratic rule of Bishop Asbury. This secession, however, did not lead to a permanent church organization. In 1830 occurred a similar secession which brought about the Methodist Protestant Church, which had no bishops or presiding elders and no life officers of any kind. The great split came in 1844 on the issue over slavery. Bishop James Andrew by his second marriage had become the owner of slaves. In the General Conference of 1844 the northern delegates pushed through a resolution that Bishop Andrew should "desist from the exercise of his office so long as this impediment remains." The southerners withdrew and formed the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Development. The years after the Civil War were a period of great growth. In 1866 the centennial of Methodist activity in America was celebrated by the construction of many church buildings. Numerous colleges were established to supplement the work of those which had been founded previously. In 1872 lay delegates were admitted to the quadrennial General Conference; in 1900 lay and clerical representation were made equal; in 1904 women were admitted as lay delegates. In the early years preachers were moved annually; in 1864 the time limit on pastorates was lengthened to three years, and extended to five in 1888; the time limit was removed entirely in 1900. In 1865 the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church numbered 929,259, while the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, had about 525,000, which was a loss of about 30 per cent during the Civil War; in 1900 the membership of the two bodies was respectively 2,907,877 and 1,457,864.

Unification. In 1872 the northern church made the first overtures toward reunion. After World War I a definite plan for union was drawn up; this plan was ratified overwhelmingly in the North but in the South it failed to secure the required three-fourth majority. Unification finally came with the "Uniting Conference" of 1939 at Kansas City, which brought together the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church, as the Methodist Church.

The Crusade for Christ. At the General Conference in 1944 a four-year Crusade for Christ was inaugurated with five specific objectives: (1) the Crusade for a New World Order; (2) the raising of $25,000,000 for relief and reconstruction in war-devastated areas; (3) the winning of one million new members through an intensive evangelistic effort; (4) the emphasis on the doctrine of stewardship, or man's accountability to God for the use of his talents, money, and influence; (5) the increase of enrollment and attendance of the church schools. The General Conference of 1948 set up the Advance for Christ and His Church, an enterprise with similar ideals and goals, as successor to the Crusade for Christ.

Missions. The first American Methodist missionary was a Negro, John Stewart, who in 1815 inaugurated a very successful mission among the Wyandot

Indians. This example aroused widespread interest, leading to the establishment of the Missionary and Bible Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America in 1819. The General Conference of 1820 adopted this society. At first attention was directed to home missions—to work among Indians, Negroes, and to the French in Louisiana—there being at that time strong opposition to foreign missions. In 1832 a missionary was sent to Liberia in Africa and in 1836 two were sent to South America, one going to Brazil, the other to Argentina. The next field was China, which was entered in 1847. India was entered in 1856, Japan in 1873, Burma in 1879, Malaysia and Korea in 1885, the Philippines in 1899, and the East Indies in 1902, to mention only a few of the many fields. An important agency of the church was the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, organized in 1869. Meanwhile the southern church had also been very active in missionary work. As of 1950 the Methodist Church had missionary activities in some 50 nations, with 896 missionaries under its Division of Foreign Missions and 595 missionaries in the Foreign Division of the Woman's Society of Christian Service. A total of 6,400 churches had been established with a membership of 422,653. In addition, educational, medical, and social services are maintained in the mission fields. F. M.

Doctrine and Worship. In theology the Methodist Church is Arminian. Its doctrinal standards are found in *The Articles of Religion*, based on the THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES of the Church of England, on *Wesley's Published Sermons*, and his notes on the New Testament. Two sacraments are recognized, baptism and the Lord's Supper. The Methodist conception of the church is set forth ably by Harris Franklin Rall in a report of the American Theological Committee entitled *The Nature of the Church*. According to Rall Methodism "was not concerned with the reformation of doctrine nor with any theory of the church or form of church polity. There was a strong ethical emphasis, but its primary interest was not a reform of morals. Wesley's concern . . . . was, first of all, the personal search for salvation. He found this . . . . in the God of forgiving mercy who had come to men in Jesus Christ. . . . . The insistent Methodist emphasis has been on Christianity as a Gospel and a way of life. This . . . . helps to explain the position of Methodism in matters of doctrine, with its combination of liberalism in principle and conservatism in conclusion. Heresy trials have been almost wholly lacking. Its theology has been in the main that of the evangelical groups, with the acceptance of the position of the ancient creeds. . . . . Doctrinal formulation, like church order, has been distinctly secondary, as was the case with Wesley. Christianity for it (Methodism) is first of all a message, God's word of salvation for men in Christ. This salvation means the forgiveness of the sinner by grace as he repents and believes, but it also means a new kind of life. . . . . Grace meant . . . . not only forgiveness but transforming power. . . . . The test of the Spirit's presence (for Wesley) was the fact of love, and the gift of the Spirit involved the constant demand that those who lived by the Spirit should also walk by the Spirit." Methodists do not look upon the New Testament as legally prescriptive in matters of church organization; instead they have been guided by practical considerations, and hence they view the organization functionally. All persons seeking to be saved from their sins and desiring to live the Christian life are eligible for membership, and when received into the church, according to the ritual, are received into the Church of Christ, rather than specifically into the Methodist Church.

G. BROMLEY OXNAM

WORLD METHODISM

Statistics of Approximate Membership

The Methodist Church (U.S.A.)		8,935,647
The Methodist Church, Other Countries		422,653[1]
China	58,831	
Philippines	63,335	
Malaya and Sumatra	14,346	
South Asia including India and Burma	101,605	
Africa	51,670	
Latin America	32,595	
Europe	100,271	
Affiliated Autonomous Churches		119,025
Brazil	32,323	
Mexico	15,603	
Korea	43,099	
Japan (prewar)	28,000	
Other American Bodies (18 bodies)		2,142,997[2]
British Methodists		900,000[3]
Foreign Missionaries of British Methodism		280,000
French Conference (affiliated with British Church)		1,500
Methodist Church of Ireland		29,000
South African Methodist Church		170,000
Australasian Methodist Church (and missions)		200,000
New Zealand Methodist Church		30,000
	TOTAL	13,310,812[4]

Organization. The supreme legislative body of the church is the General Conference, composed of approximately 600 delegates, half lay and half clerical, who are elected by the annual conferences throughout the world. It meets quadrennially. All of the lawmaking bodies of the church are democratic, the laymen being present in equal numbers with the clergy and often in the majority. The church is episcopal in organization with bishops as the chief executive officials. The council of bishops, composed of all the bishops (52 in 1950), is charged with the spiritual and temporal direction of the church, and is the chief executive body. There is no official head of the church, but the council of bishops does elect one of its members as president of the council.

In addition, there are boards and commissions with functional responsibilities, as follows: the Board of Publications; the Board of Missions and Church Extension; the Board of Education; the Board of Hospitals and Homes; the Board of Temperance; the Board of Lay Activities; and the Board of Evangelism. Among the commissions, the Commission on World Peace is charged with peace education and the creation of the will to peace.

The Methodist Church has six jurisdictional conferences, five of them being geographical; the sixth, known as the Central Jurisdictional Conference, embraces the various Negro conferences scattered throughout the country, thus overlapping the other five. Bishops are now elected by jurisdictional conferences, instead of by the General Conference as before unification in 1939. Below the jurisdiction there are the following geographical units: the episcopal area, an administrative region under a bishop; the annual conference, of which there are 107 geographical units, each having an annual meeting of clergy and laymen for administrative and legislative purposes; the district, an administrative area headed by a district superintendent; and the quarterly conference, which is the meeting of the local congregation for administrative purposes.

The Woman's Society of Christian Service was or-

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1. These figures are taken from *Methodist Overseas Missions* (1948). Statistics on most European countries as given there are for the last prewar year.

2. As reported for 1950 in *The Christian Herald*.

3. These and following figures are approximate, taken from *The Methodist Discipline* (1948).

4. The inclusion of preparatory members in mission fields would increase the totals at some points of the table, and the inclusion of adherents or constituency would greatly increase all totals. For example, the total for Southern Asia is reported as 477,947 whereas the membership is 101,605. The number of preparatory members reported outside the United States totals 384,091. The U.S. constituency is estimated at some 20 to 25 millions and the world at some 30 millions.

home and foreign missionary societies and the ladies aid. In 1950 it reported 1,576,047 members. It has an elaborate organization based on the geographical divisions of the church and has departments and divisions for its numerous functions and interests. Its foreign division has an extensive missionary enterprise.

The METHODIST YOUTH FELLOWSHIP, organized in 1941 to replace the former Epworth League, includes all the young people between the ages of 12 and 23, inclusive, attending morning and evening sessions of the church school. Above the local church it is organized by districts (sometimes by subdistricts), by annual conferences, and nationally.

Ecumenically minded, the church participates in the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and in the World Council of Churches.

Statistics of Membership and Activities. The statistical report for 1950 showed 8,935,647 members, 40,158 churches, 24,427 ministers, and 5,958,644 members of the church school. The operating budget of the church, including gifts for benevolences, buildings, and improvements, was $244,676,674. There are 122 universities, colleges, junior colleges, seminaries, and secondary schools related to the church, representing an investment of $285,907,732, an endowment of $228,808,300, and an enrollment of 178,274 students. Among the institutions of higher learning are Boston, Syracuse, Northwestern, Denver, Southern California, Southern Methodist, Emory, Duke, American, DePauw, and Ohio Wesleyan universities. The Board of Hospitals and Homes of the Methodist Church has under its supervision 71 hospitals in 29 states representing an investment of $133,486,825 and serving 3,617 aged; 46 homes for children, caring for 5,525 children and representing an investment of $33,797,066.

The Methodist Publishing House, formed in 1939 after unification, is the largest religious publishing house in the world. Besides a main office in Nashville and publishing plants in Cincinnati and Chicago, it has a chain of 12 branch houses and two retail stores in 14 U.S. cities. In 1950 it published 1,686,400 volumes, 5,902,546 copies of church school publications, and 315,000 copies of the *Christian Advocate*, official weekly periodical of the church.

Other Methodist Denominations. The largest of the separate churches is the *African Methodist Episcopal Church* with 1,066,301 members in 1950. It was founded in 1816 in Philadelphia when the colored Methodists, who had previously worshiped in white churches or in semiautonomous groups, withdrew and formed their own denomination under the leadership of Richard Allen. After the Civil War it spread to the southern states. In polity and organization it is in substantial agreement with the parent body.

The *African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church* with 520,175 members (1950) was organized in 1820 by groups of colored Methodists in New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut. It likewise extended its outreach into the South after emancipation. It is in almost complete agreement with the Methodist Church in doctrine and organization.

The *Colored Methodist Episcopal Church* with 381,000 members (1950) was organized in 1870 from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, not as a secession but as a division through mutual agreement. It is Methodist in polity and doctrine.

The *Free Methodist Church of North America* reported 49,104 members in 1950. It was organized in 1860 after the expulsion of the Rev. B. T. Roberts from the Genesee Conference (New York), following his vigorous protest against the "new-school Methodism." It is frankly fundamentalistic, its doctrines being "those of original Methodism, with nothing added and nothing subtracted." General superintendents are elected in place of the episcopacy. Great emphasis is placed on the probationary system and on class meetings.

[illegible]

The *Wesleyan Methodist Connection* (or *Church*) *of America*, with 34,202 members in 1950, was organized in 1843 at Utica, New York, by a number of uncompromising abolitionists, who also desired a nonepiscopal church.

The *Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America* had 11,963 members in 1950. It was organized about 1825 in Illinois by English Primitive Methodists. It is nonepiscopal but in other respects it follows Methodist polity.

Minor Methodist bodies are the following: the *Congregational Methodist Church*, organized in 1852 as a secession from the southern church, agreeing with the parent church on doctrine and with the Congregationalists on organization; the *New Congregational Methodist Church*, organized in Georgia in 1881; the *Holiness Methodist Church* with several groups in North Carolina; the *Reformed Methodist Church*, organized in 1814, comprising a few congregations in New York and New England; the *Apostolic Methodist Church*, organized in Florida in 1932; the *Reformed New Congregational Methodist Church*, organized in 1916 with a few groups in Illinois and Indiana; the *Colored Methodist Protestant Church;* the *Union American Methodist Episcopal Church*, a colored church organized in 1813 with Methodist doctrine and polity; the *African Union Methodist Protestant Church*, a nonepiscopal body organized in 1866; the *Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church*, organized in 1869 in Virginia with Methodist doctrine and polity; the *Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal* Church, which seceded (1884) from the African Methodist Episcopal Church; and the *Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church* (1897). CHARLES BRADEN

WORLD-WIDE METHODISM

sense of humor. Rev. John Wesley White, on the other hand, was all-consumed by religion and evangelical zeal. Perhaps events in his early life so colored his thinking that, without realizing it, his faith was an outlet for grief.

When John was born in ~~Dubuque~~ Clayton Co., Wisconsin Territory in 1843 to Rev. Barney White and his second wife, Susanna, a 16-year old from Kentucky, he had two young half-sisters. Then two more little sisters and a baby brother were born after him.* But during the 1850's some terrible tragedy must have occurred, for the 1860 Grant County, Wisconsin, census shows Barney and 16-year old John Wesley living alone, next door to the Hughbanks family. In 1862, Rev. Barney White, age 47, married Maria Hubanks, age 24, and they went on to have seven more children, all of whom survived.

This compiler believes John Wesley never got over the tragedy. Perhaps he thought God was testing him. He seemed to be preoccupied with Job of the old Testament. Perhaps this is a false clue, but on my grandfather's farm in Missouri (I lived next door) was an unusually large amount of religious material, all about people following the example of Job. Great grampa must have left it there during visits, or else my aunt got it from him and did not know how else to get rid of it. My grandpa was not of that frame of mind; but he did not throw it away in deference to the others.

Somewhere along the line, Great Grandpa White switched from Methodist to the Nazarine Church, an extreme fundamentalist group totally convinced that most of the world was going to perdition. (Relatives from Kansas City were absolutely convinced of the correctness of this doctrine, and so reinforced his ideas, that when this compiler was a little girl they tried to "save"her, and she had nightmares about the devil.) But my Grandpa took a dim view of that brand of religion, saying, "Charity begins at home." He was thinking about his own childhood. He told me that when he was only 9 or 10 years old he was "hired out" and had to go to work on a farm. The money he earned was sent home to support his younger brothers and sisters.

Sugar was a scarce item in that part of the country when Grandpa was a boy, so people grew their own sugar cane and boiled it down to make molasses to sweeten their food. Men usually did the hardest part of that work, with the assistance of their families, because of the size and weight of the equipment and the big fires. Sugar cane resembles corn when it is growing, and the stalks in that rich soil grew very high. The ripe stalks were cut with a machete, leaves stripped off, canes cut into sections and crushed to release the sap. It is not a delicate operation. One year Great Grandpa was very late in returning from a preaching trip, so Sarah Jane and the little boys laboriously harvested the cane so it would be all ready for him to finish when he got home. He was still further delayed preaching, and the canes finally spoiled. The family had nothing sweet to eat that winter.

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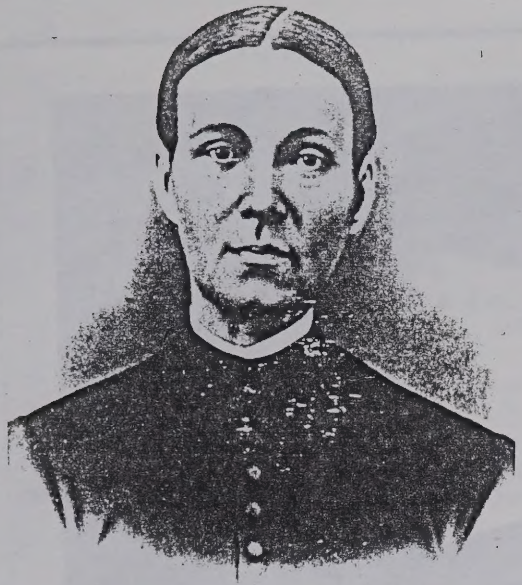
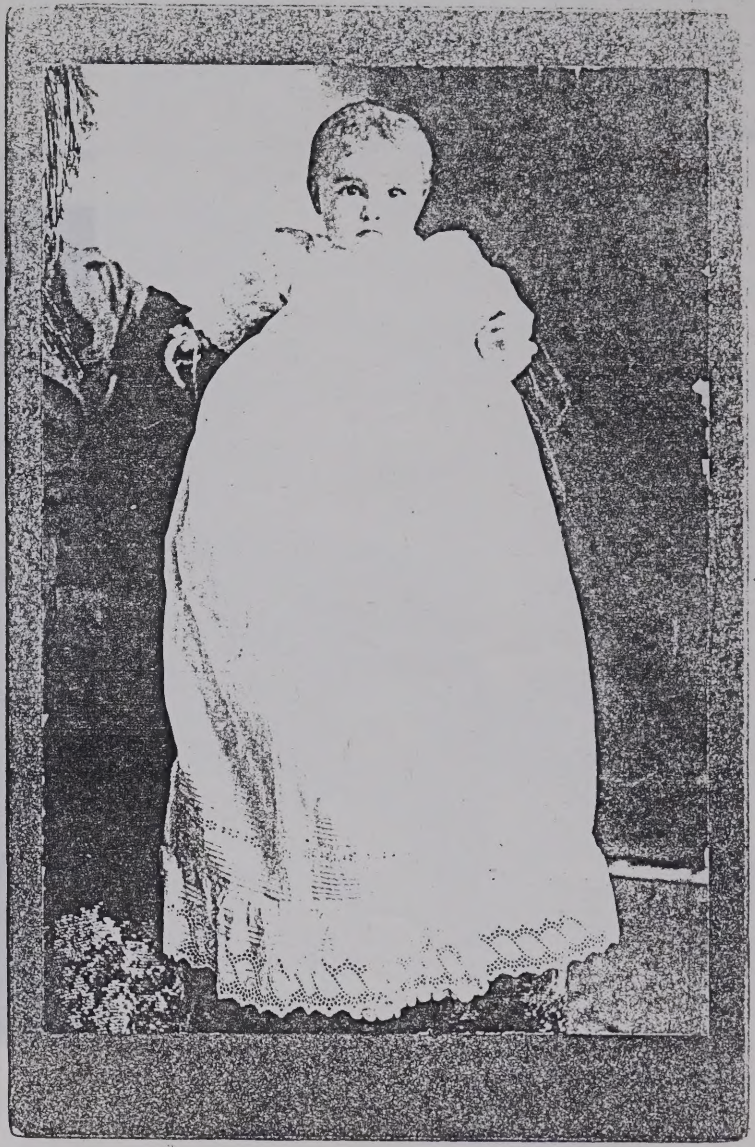
*Family Bible records.





Sarah Jane Averill and her granddaughter Ada White. Sarah was born 18 Oct. 1849 in McDonough Co., Ill., died 31 July 1897, probably Gentry Co., Mo. Sarah and Ada never met for Ada was born 6 years later on 23 Oct. 1903 in Kingston Twp., Caldwell Co., Mo. She is now Mrs James A. Yoakum Sr. and resides with her husband in Kingston, Mo.

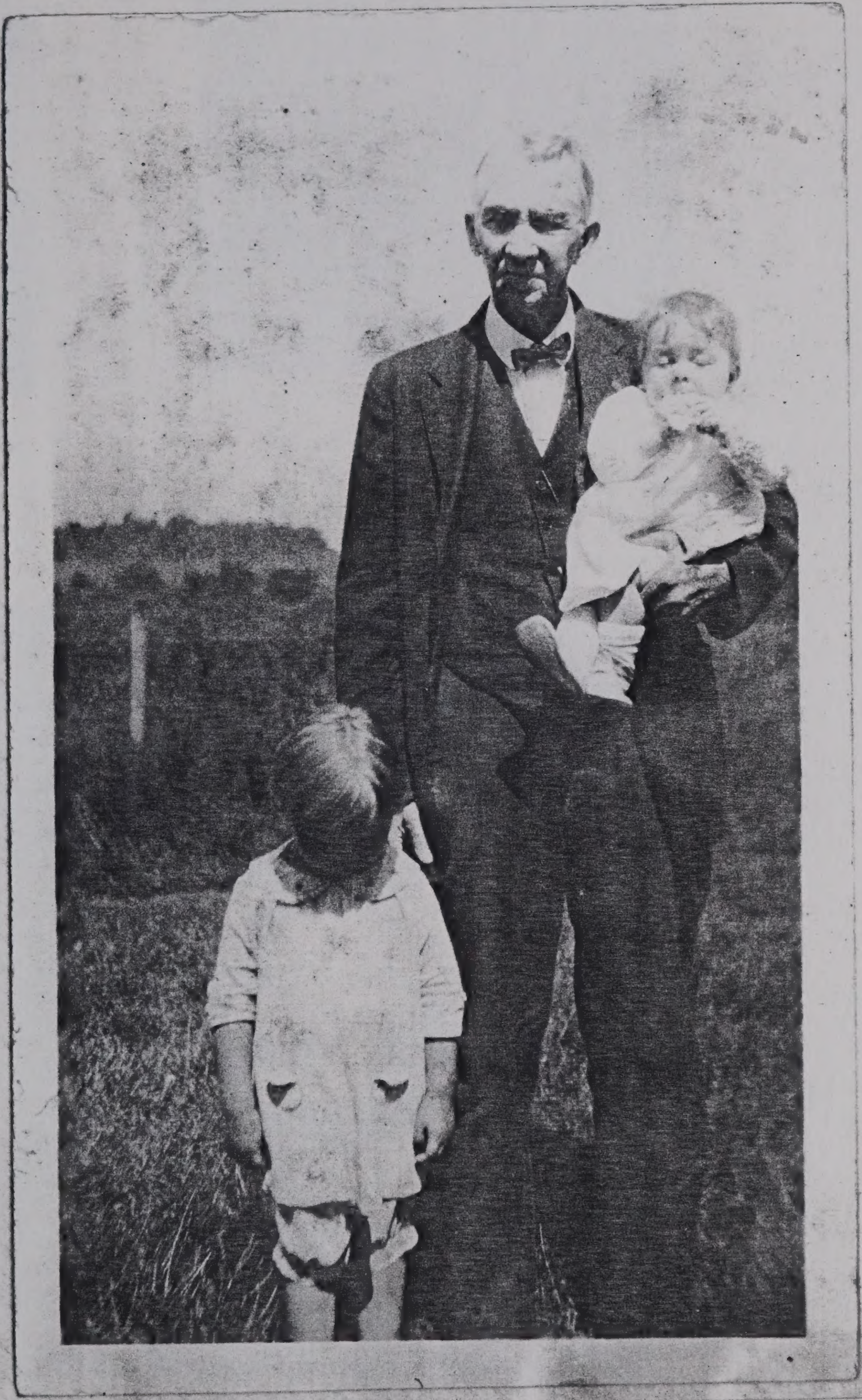
Sarah's clothing and hair style seem to reflect the Quaker spirit of simplicity.

Ada's dress may have been hand-sewn by her Grandmother Dunn who was a professional seamstress. In the upper left of Ada's photo are pen lines where someone has shaded out part of a face. This photo by Hare, Hamilton, Mo.

Anyone who thinks the part is exaggerated about Free Methodist evangelism and "bleeding Kansas" as it applies to Rev. John Wesley White may be correct.

The reason the writer thinks it is probably true is that he seems to have taken his childhood training to heart, leading him to become a minister. He appears to have been especially devoted to his father, perhaps partly because he lost his mother, his brother, and his sisters at such a tender age.

All available records about Barney White show him to have been a deeply religious man who detested slavery. He gave stump speeches, preached sermons, and joined or chaired abolitionist committees. Also, we know that John stayed with his Griffith grandparents a while when his mother died. Even though they were Southerners, they too supported abolitionist organizations.



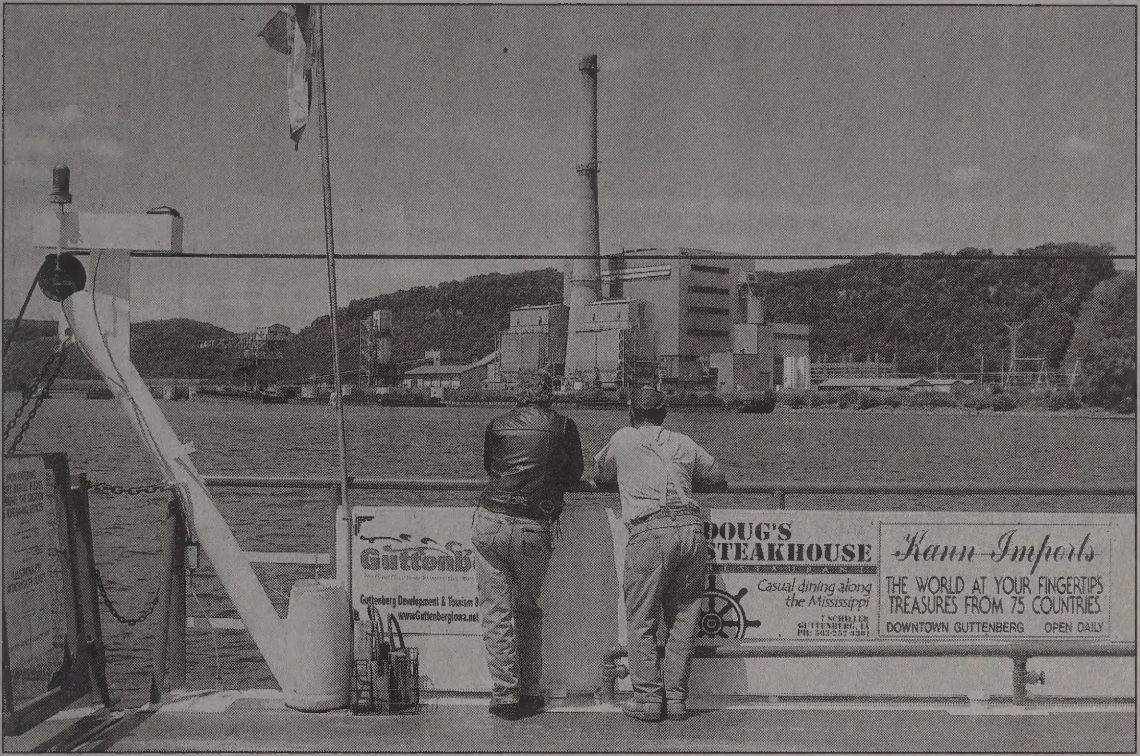
Rev. John Wesley White (age 83) and his great grand-daughters, Norma (age 3) and infant Billie Gene Hansen. Photo taken late in 1926.

ILLUSTRATIONS

This writer, age about 1½, proudly posing with her great-grandmother, Emma (Dodge) Dunn, then about 84.

Emma's three oldest children, Mary Lydia, John, and Dwight Dunn.

Mary Lydia (Dunn) White, writer's grandmother, in advanced years.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Bob Protsman of Adams-Friendship (left) and deck hand Doug Schiffman look out across the Mississippi River as the Cassville ferry travels from Wisconsin to Iowa on Monday afternoon.

MEG JONES / MJONES@JOURNALSENTINEL.COM

From page 1

CROSSING

New ferry at Cassville

river.

The ferry is actually a tug boat attached to a barge with a locking mechanism. Monday afternoon Loetz and deckhand Doug Schiffman picked up school buses, trucks, motorcyclists and cars as the tug swung out 180 degrees, locked into the side of the ferry platform and moved across the river. Using that method, the ferry doesn't need to turn around in the river.

> *"Everybody was flabbergasted. We couldn't believe it."*
>
> **Mark Bartels,** Cassville public works director, describing the reaction to funding for a new ferry

Though it continues to plug across the river an average of 55 times from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. seven days a week during the summer — five days in the spring and fall — the decades have taken their toll. Both 185-horsepower engines have been rebuilt, as have both gearboxes handling the transmission.

"With an operation this age, the older it gets, the more it can break down," said Steve Vogt, who has piloted the ferry since 1997.

A Cassville Harbor Commission member submitted the application last spring and now that the money is coming to the community, officials will draw up plans for a new ferry with the hope it can be built over the winter and be ready in time for the April start of next season.

Since there's no ferry store to buy them off the rack, the Cassville ferry must be custom made and it's anyone's guess how long that will take. Vogt said it's too early to determine whether the ferry will be designed to accommodate more than nine cars or remain the same size. He said the ferry will most likely remain the tug/barge configuration.

Sue Uppena, director of the Eckstein Memorial Library in the village, said Cassville is buzzing about the new ferry ever since word trickled out last week. She takes the ferry a couple of times of year and in particular likes to travel on it during the fall color season.

"Everybody is excited about it," she said. "I imagine they can get quite a state of the art ferry for that money."

Bob Protsman, of Adams-Friendship, was out for a ride Monday afternoon on his '07 Harley-Davidson Electra Glide after visiting his mother-in-law in Platteville. If not for the Cassville ferry he would have had to drive to Prairie du Chien to get across. Not that extra miles are a bad thing for a Harley rider on a sun-dappled summer day.

"It cuts off miles. Sometimes it's nice with the bike to put on miles but this is real scenic," said Protsman, who added that spending stimulus cash on a new Cassville ferry is "as good as any as far as I'm concerned. I like using it and I know other people do."

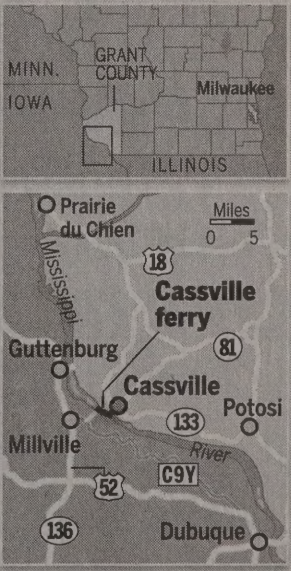
More than 20,000 riders each year take the ferry paying $3 for bicycles, $8 for motorcycles and $13 for cars, vans and pickups.

Three riders — Tara and Scott Voss and their 14-year-old son Quinn — had just traveled in their minivan from their Tennessee home. They were in Wisconsin to visit family in Bagley and were headed to Iowa to visit more family and see the cornfield featured in the movie "Field of Dreams."

"If the stimulus money is going to be spent this is worthy because without the ferry we'd have to drive far out of our way," Scott Voss said as he stood on the deck of the "Charlie D."

Cassville to get new ferry

The community of Cassville, which has used a ferry to cross the Mississippi River for more than 150 years, recently learned it will get $1.8 million in federal stimulus money to replace the 43-year-old ferry.



BOB VEIERSTAHLER/
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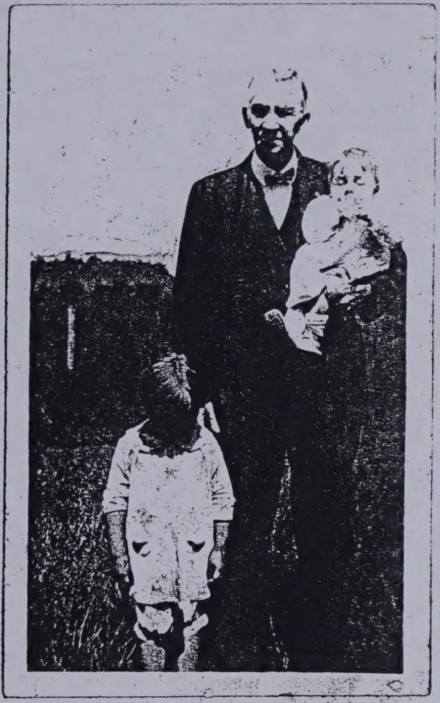
n Shape, Princess, European and Mine Cut ○ Cabochon Ruby, Sapphire & Emerald
○ Animal Motif Items in Enameled Gold & Diamonds ○ Calibre Cut Ruby Gold
930 to 1960 ○ Gold and Diamond Graduated Row Bracelets and Neck**

AVERILL FAMILY



Rev. John Wesley White (age 83) and his great grand-daughters, Norma (age 3) and infant Billie Gene Hansen. Photo taken late in 1926.

County .... Caldwell
Organized ..... Dec. 29, 1836
Named After.... Capt. Matthew Caldwell, a Kentucky Indian fighter.
County Seat .... Kingston

WESLEY WHITE, 94, DIES

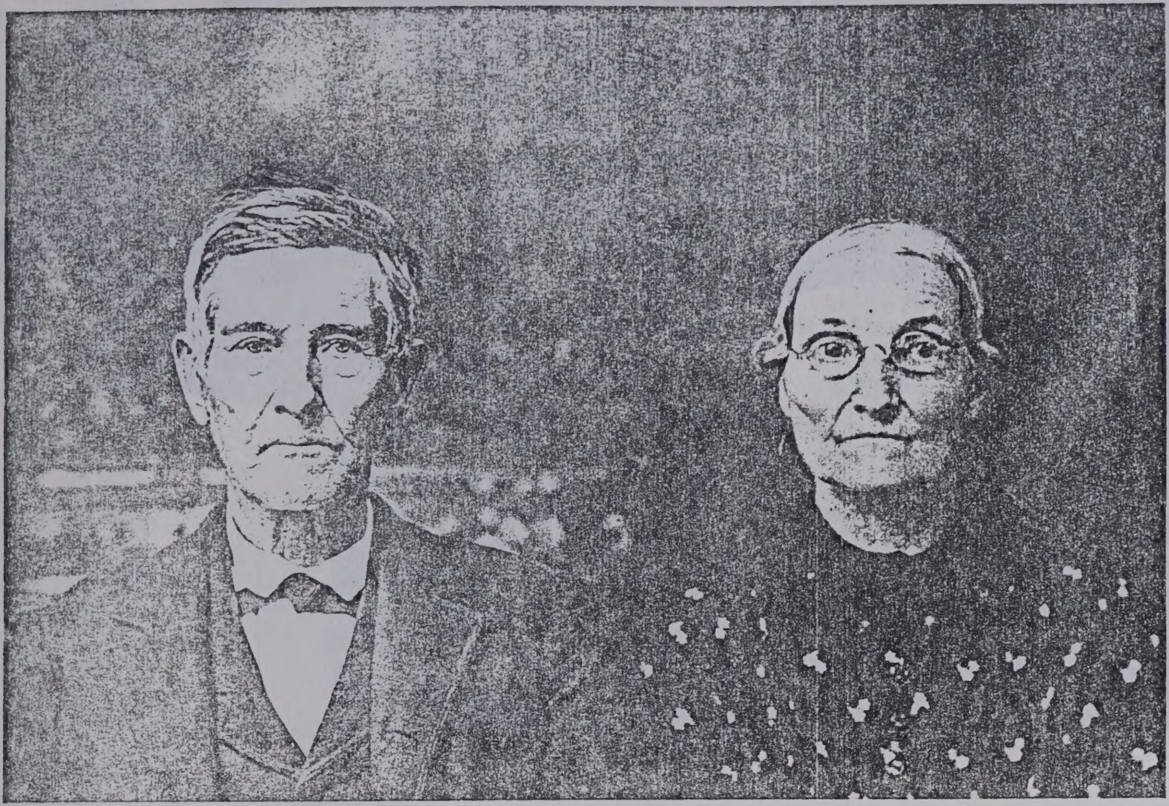
William Wesley White, son of John Wesley White and Sarah Jane Averall White, was born Jan. 1, 1869, near Mt. Pleasant, Kans. He died Dec. 23, 1963, at the Elliott Rest Home in Hamilton at the age of 94 years, 11 months and 23 days.

He was united in marriage to Mary Lydia Dunn Mar. 15, 1889. To this union two children were born, Ben Dunn White of Arizona, who died in 1953, and Ada Yoakum.

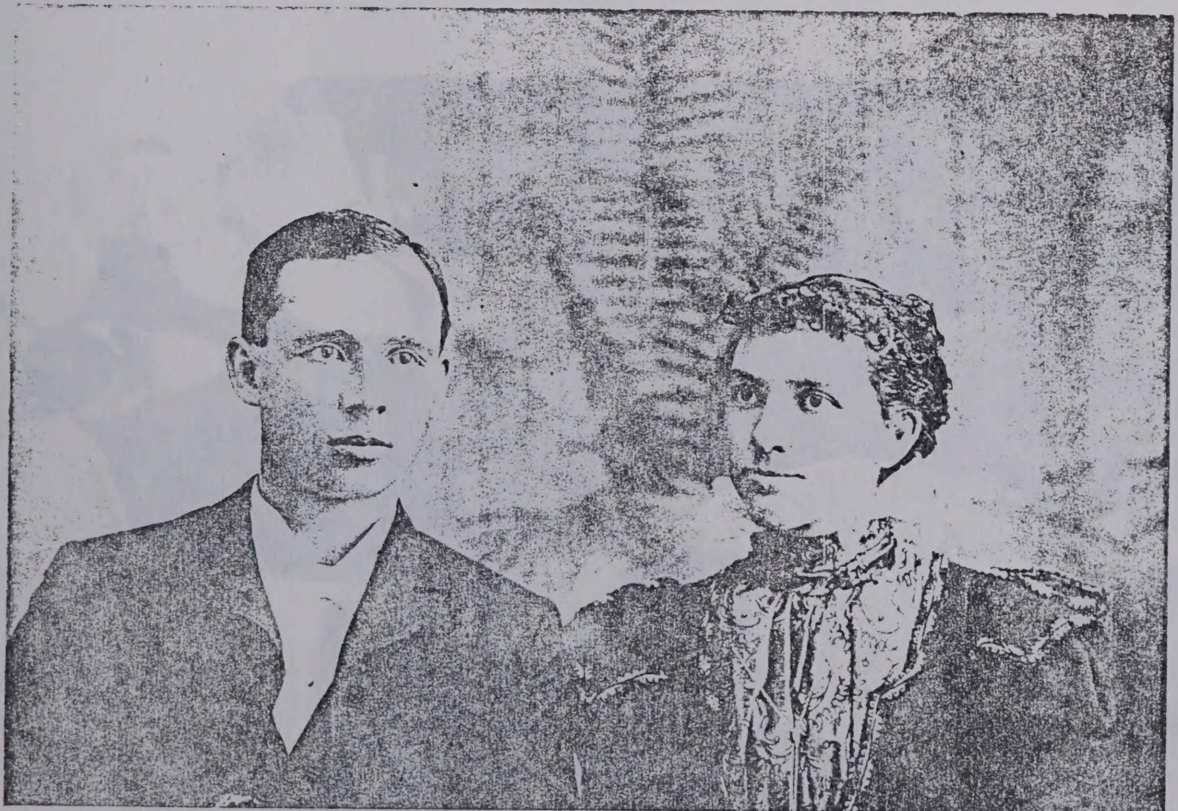
Mr. White was a member of the Baptist Church. Most of his life was spent in Caldwell county as a farmer until he retired at the age of 75 and spent a few years in Hamilton. He then resided with his daughter, Mrs. James Yoakum, and Mr. Yoakum east of Kingston four years and for the past year and a half had been at the Elliott Rest Home

He is survived by the daughter, Mrs. Yoakum; a brother, John White, Ft. Madison, Ia.; five grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. Mrs. White died in 1953.

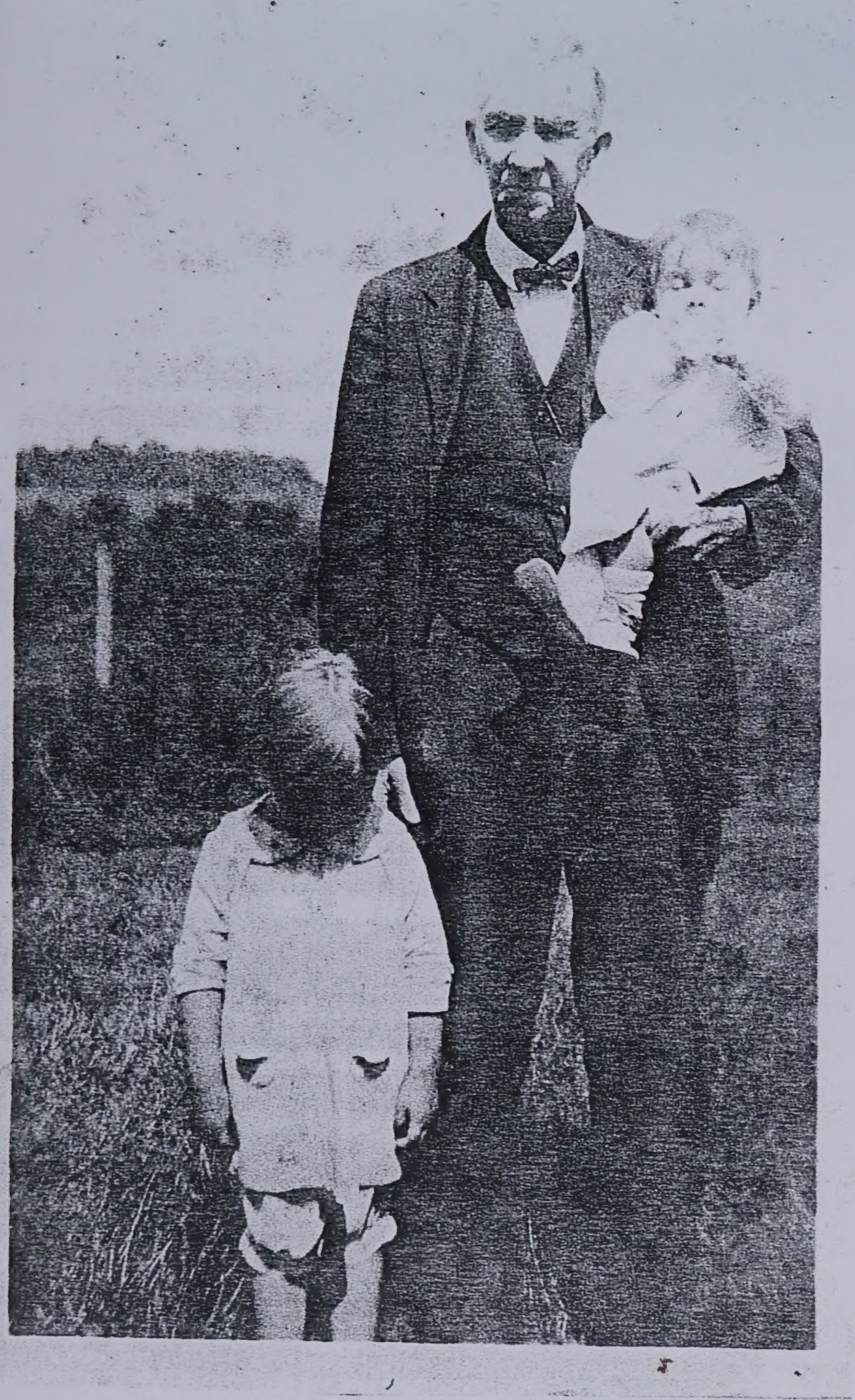
The funeral was Thursday at 2:00 p. m. at Clark Funeral home in Kingston, conducted by Rev. Harold Burk. Burial was in Kingston cemetery.



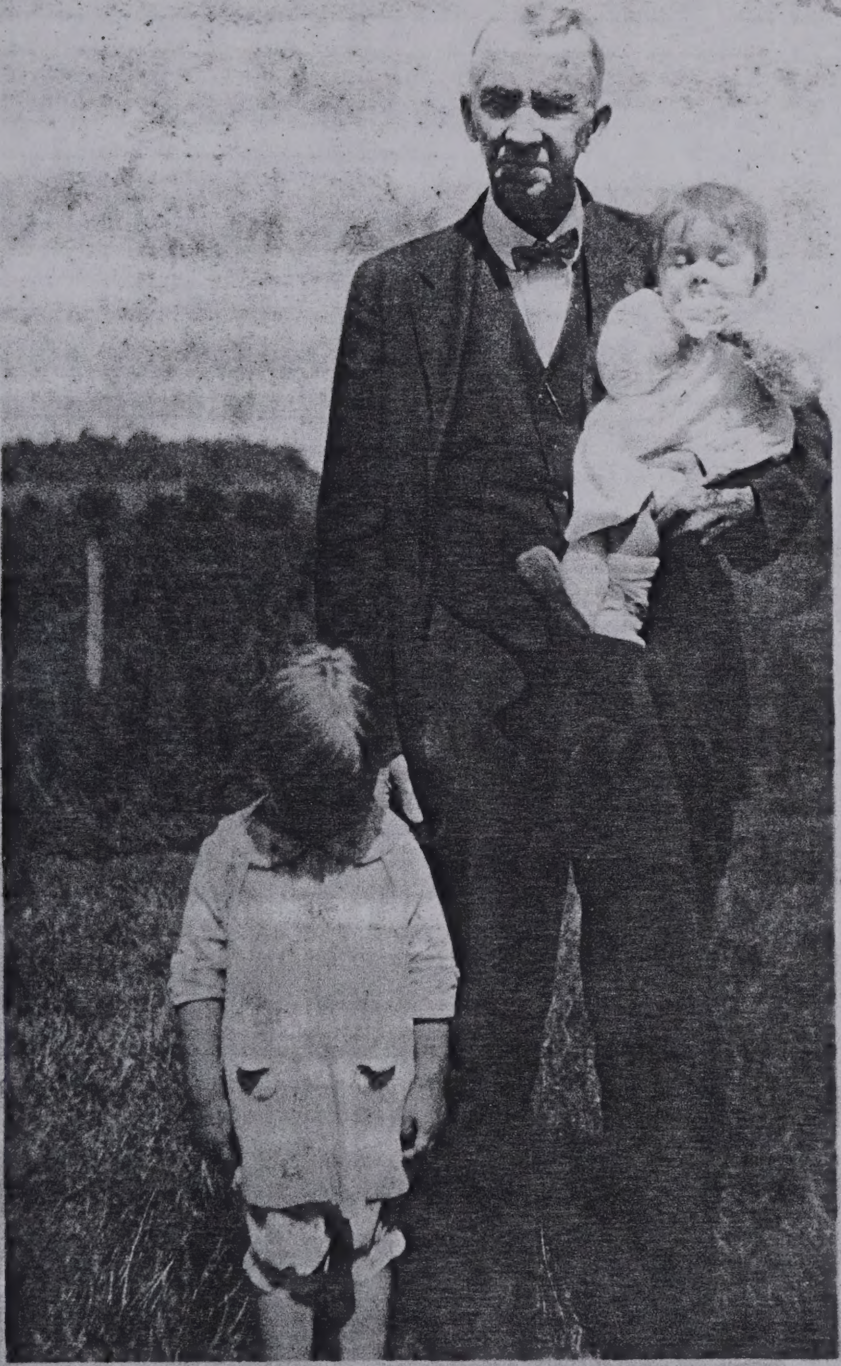
Norman Chancellor Averill and his wife, Martha E. Clayton Photo taken in Lane, Kansas, probably in the latter half of the 1870's.

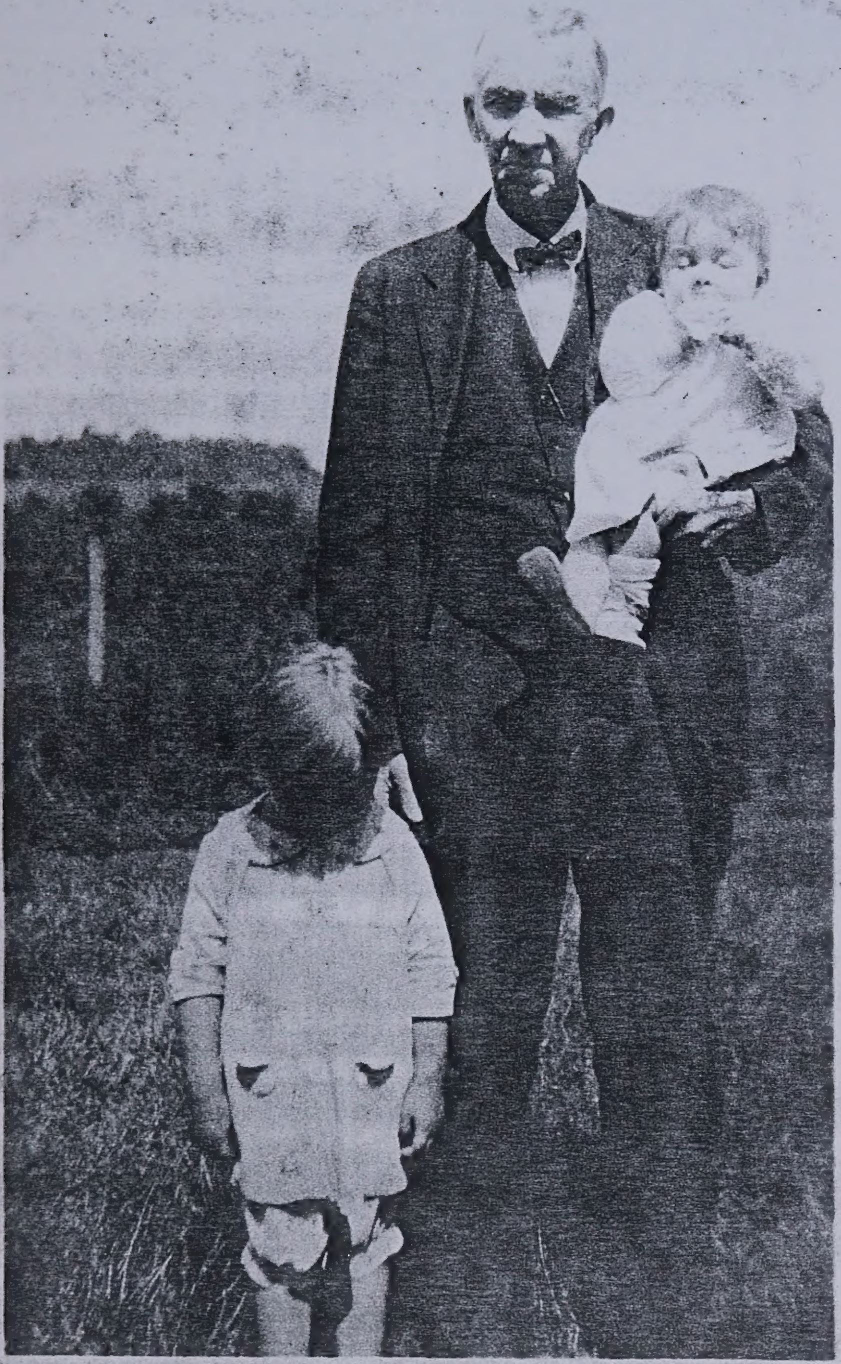


William Wesley White and his wife, Mary Liddie, or Lydia (Dunn). Photo taken in Hamilton, Mo. in the late 1890's. Wesley was a grandson of N.C. and M.E. Averill.



Rev. John Wesley White (age 83) and his great grand-daughters, Norma (age 3) and infant Billie Gene Hansen. Photo taken late in 1926.





Two sheets removed for pp 175-6-7 of Averill family story.

Re: John W. Griffith - June 1826 April 1995
HJC Averill - Oct 1830

Guess who I found at the mines in SW Wisconsin? Except that back then there was no such state as Wisconsin - or Iowa - or Michigan. The mines were in Iowa County, Michigan Territory, and white settlers were forbidden by law. That is not to say, of course, that there were no occasional squatters, but they were in grave danger of massacre, especially isolated women and children not close to the forts. The part east of the Mississippi had been ceded by one tribe in 1804 but that was not enforced because many other tribes were there. The miners were not squatters, though--they could erect dwellings as long as they did not use timber needed at the smelters, but they did not own them. They might even plant a garden, but they signed contracts for the use of their claims. One condition was that they had to abandon them, if so requested, upon one month's notice.

Before the white man came, some Indian squaws had crudely smelted some lead ore found on the surface but had not mined. Braves could not be bothered with anything that much like work. The deposits were mostly just beneath the surface under dolomite outcroppings in the craggy, unglaciated area of far SW WI and far NW tip of Jo Davies s Co. IL, and also a few places next to the Mississippi in Iowa (present day areas).

In accordance with US law enacted in 1807, the federal government did not sell any land containing ore, but issued leases to explore. As of 1825, 10% royalties were collected at the smelters, which were all run by the government. The enclosed copies of mimeographed pages and also the information on the copy of the map, together explain some of the rules and prevailing conditions.

Sometime before 1820, sans legal sanction, Jesse W. Shull and one or two others got permission from the Fox Indians to smelt ore. He and J. B. Gratiot, another early miner (whose claims were at present-day Shullsburg and Gratiot's Grove, WI Lafayette Co.) were among those who finally signed to obey the rules in 1826--on the Smith list. Even earlier, across the River while it was still Louisiana Territory under the Spanish, Julien Dubuque established mines with the cooperation of the Indians.

In 1822 two Kentuckians got the first legal permission to mine on the Fever River above Galena, IL, from the US Government. Their success caused the first influx of people coming to mine in what later became Wisconsin. Many came from as far away as New England. Others came from Cornwall and Wales where they had already been miners. The industry in Britain was in a recession. The map says there were 10,000 people at the mines in 1828 (maybe an exaggeration). 1/20th were said to be female. According to a Wisconsin History, there were 69 permits by June 1925, 350 by 1826, 2384 by 1827, 3788 by 1828. In June 1829 there were 4253 miners and 52 licensed smelters in the region, and that year 13,343,150 pounds of lead produced.

Again quoting the history, "As of 1829 no purchase of any public land was possible, and undoubtedly many miners qualified for the term, 'Badgers' signifying that they dug themselves into caves during the cold weather. Yet many others had brought their families to the lead region and had established substantial headquarters." One of those who came in 1827 was Alexander Hamilton's son, William. Another early settler was future governor, Henry Dodge who came up from mines in southern Missouri with a large retinue including relatives, employees and negro slaves.

The history says that those earlier miners, such as John W. Griffith listed at the Fever Rever Digs in 1826, could do marvellously well financially, but by 1829 the ore was harder to mine and of lower mineral content--they had to struggle to make a profit and petitioned the government to lower the 10% royalty. Many miners just gave up. (I wonder if that was the reason the Government published the 1829 map, which was really an advertisement to attract miners and was widely distributed.)

With the background just told, one can get a picture of what was going on for Henry JC Averill, our Norman's brother. He certainly was an adventurous young man--21 years old on 20 July 1830. (He is supposed to have been in the Republic of Texas before 1840, according to the genealogy, though he soon came back.) There was no mail service at the mine sites, but the associations seem to have published lists of those who had letters waiting for them in Galena, or other sites such as Gratiot's Grove. There was a letter waiting for Henry in October, 1830.

How profitable his efforts in the mines were is open to question, but this throws more light on his past, in that it shows he was well acquainted with the area before he went there during the Black Hawk War as a soldier. The Indians tried to hide out in a part of SW Wisconsin he was thus familiar with; for instance, they went up the Pecatonica River in one phase of the pursuit. Gratiot's Grove is on that river. It may also be that he had unpleasant experiences with Indians while he was at the mines.

The revelation That John W. Griffith was at the Fever River Digs in June, 1926, sheds light while it poses questions. You recall that our ancestress, Susan (Griffith) White, was born 20 February 1827 in Kentucky. There must have been a very sweet goodbye just before he left! It would not have taken him long at all to get there by boat. The Burris Dial Genealogy postulates that Mary Ann (Dial) Griffith and her sister Susan (Dial) Dye lived in Kentucky for a while before the family moved to Illinois. Since we know now that Susan Dye was married in 1825 in McCracken Co. Kentucky (Paducah area?) perhaps GG Grandma, her namesake, was born there. It would have been very handy for her Pa to go to the mines from there.

A lot of the Fever River miners lived in Kentucky. Usually if they were farmers they would plant field crops before they left. The wives and children could plant a garden and care for animals. They went to the mines in the spring and came home when it got cold. There were

others who dug caves and lived in them during the winter, thus giving Wisconsin the nickname, "Badger State," because the little animals did likewise. Obviously GGG Grandpa was not one of them, for Sarah (Griffith) Brady was born in Illinois in 1829, probably in Perry County. It is doubtful he kept on mining when the pickings got slim in 1829, but he obviously made good contacts in the area. By 1835 they were back in "Iowa County," probably near Cassville, which became Grant County late in 1836. Maybe that caused confusion when the 1850 Iowa US census was taken, for George was born in Wisconsin, not Iowa (Iowa County, not Iowa State).

Among the clues this data provides for further investigation are the names Samuel Griffin* (the * signifying they were not sure of the spelling--might this be Samuel Griffith?) and John B. Griffith. John W. was there in 1826 and John B. in 1827. Samuel's name appears as one of the first 1826 signers, but is it possible he was there even sooner? The reason for wondering is that his name appears even before Gratiot's and Shull's; and we know they were there considerably before 1826. It appears that people who had not signed up earlier may have had to do so then?? Many of the names were French. Perhaps they were already in the area as descendants of early French furtrappers, Indian traders or voyageurs, etc.

We are still looking for either one or two Griffith brothers or cousins of John W. and Robert P., who could have been father(s) of Hester Ann (Griffith) Ray and John F. Griffith who married Nancy Keeling in Perry Co. IL. Hester born 1824 in Illinois to parents born in Tennessee--all the Iowa censuses are pretty consistent about that. Robert, according to the 1850 IL census, born 1824 in Tenn. If John F. was Hester's brother, he must have been a year or two older than that. You have him married 9/3/1843 (age 19?) to Nancy Keeling who according to the census was eight years older than he. That is certainly possible, especially if Uncle Robert had to sign for him, but would make more sense if he were a year or so older. It appears the Keelings were Griffith neighbors in Jackson Co. TN. They were married by a Methodist minister (fits the pattern) and oldest living child born in 1850.

It is just sort of sad to think two young Griffith couples dying and leaving orphan children.

R having been requested from the U.S. Superintendent for Lead Mines, to grant us permission to build and enclose a small quantity of ground for our convenience it has been granted upon the following condition Viz
That we will not claim any right, title or interest in the said land (other than as tenants at the will of said Agent or such other Agent as may be appointed for the Superintendance of the Mines) and were hereby bind and obligate ourselves to quit said premises upon one months notice to that affect being given by said Agent - it being understood that those persons who have Licenses or Leases are not included in this arrangement but and to occupy agreeably to their contracts -----
No transfer of said ground or improvements will be made without the consent of the agent and will be subject to the aforesaid regulation.

Fever River June 1826

A.M. Chandler
P. Geafson
-- Risley
J--l Deeath
James Harris
William Maddox
Jonathon Browder
John O Hancock
Warren Spear
Aaron Crandall *
Samuel Griffin *
James Foley
William Foley
Lewis Furr
Samuel S. Lawrence

Lansing L. Wells
Gyacent Laine
Favide Desiles *
James Reed
William Fowler
Stanisslaus Mudd
Leo. W. Britton
William Bridges
Orville H. Paratt
Henry W. Bridges
T.A. January
Thomas Ray
William H. Johnson
Benjamin Stout
H. Bearpack
Thomas Forrest
John M. Curtiss
N. Bates
M. Faucett
Thomas Hymers
J.P.J. Gratiot
James Buck
A.P. Vanmatre
Amos Farrar
Frederic Gros Haude
Daniel Fowler
Robert Duncan
J.W. Shull
T. Dent

Norman Clark
T.F. Boyer
E. Black
Oliver P. Shearman
James C. Work
James Smith
Michael Byrne
Dennis O'Neil
Owen Bailey
Thomas Drum
Patrick Gray
William Baker
David Kirker
Daniel Harrison
Joseph S. Kirkpatrick
Jerry Hill
Moses N. Tueys
William W. Huling
Erwin Stocking
F. Gibson
Nicholas Perrin
John Gillan
James H. Kirkpatrick
James Jones
Kaswell -lan--
Elisha Kellogg
George Scott
Hiram - Garry
----- -----

Asa Cook *
Thomas Brierly
Thomas Hamton
William L. Fleharty
James L. Kirkpatrick
Moses H. Taylor
George James
Richard Kirkpatrick
Louis Aban *
F----- A-tnon
Joseph Baronean
Louis Dufour
William Smith*
W.W. Martin

John Dougherty
Robert Megderick
- -emont
Isaac Garland
Thomas Boyd
John Hiner
James Stephenson
Robert D. Duke
Abner Felad
Hugh Tarance
James Meadows *
John Thomas
--- ---
F. Menard

Elijah Fargusson
Jamy Williams
Peter Carr
John D. Winters
Joseph Frei--
Nicholas Hoffmann
John Jones
James Hull
Moses B. Vann
Ginear Bukworth
John Childers
John Smith
John Hig---
James Hughes
John Morrison
George Hobson
Preston B. Bricky
William Brickey
James B. Kite--
Silas Seland
Samuel Woodworth
James Hale *
William M. Peepers
David Dickson
John Thompson
Samuel Peter
Alexander Bauman
Lytle Watkins
John Mc Cracken

(Note! Asterisk * means signature hard to deci - phers, might be spelled wrong on list) my

"Iowa County Heritage" F587 I6 F5 Vols 3-4

Stat Hist Soc Madison WI

THE SMITH LETTERS AND PAPERS

Ab--- Nik--
Andrew McManus
Alexander Simpson

Irwin Ogin
Elijah Smith
Albert G. Smith
Jacob Montplassion--
Cyrus Mackey
✓ John W. Griffith
Elijah Wentworth Jr.
Jesse Hidroth
John Patterson
Joseph Enoe *
John Ellis
John Fitzgerrel
Henry Diawy
Robert R. Siles
David Siles
Joseph McDonald
Ahab Bean
Isaac Swan
Milton M. Maughoz
John M Igan
William Simpson
John M-l--- *
David M. Robinson
John M. Barnett

Benjamin F. Rechman
Thomas Henitt
James Scott
Francis Farand
Almond Cottle
W.H. Hopkins
H.K. Cletter
Elihu Ferrell
George M. Egnew
B. James
Valentine Hinden
Abner Coll-
Osborne Bollans
David Lancaster
Daniel L. Parker
Hugh H--ard
Edwin F. Townsend
James Raulon
Barthomet Tobin W. Wheelright
Thomas W. Thompson
Warner Lewis
L.D. Seelhorst
H.H. Gear
Joshua Chambers
Thomas Harrison
Alexander Kanisey
John Richard-o-
Henry Nichols
Jonathon Craig
Emmanuel Medcalf

Nathaniel W. Morris
James M. Link
Conrod Leak
William W. Johnson

Th McKnight
Andrew M Williams
S.B. Opdycke
Edward Melly
Chauncey Durkee
~~Hezeriah-B---ty~~
Geo. Monahan
George Johnson
John Hott
Dudley Simmons
Eseriah Braundy *
John Armstrong
Samuel Stebbins
~~John-Messersmith-Snr~~
~~John-Messersmith-Jr~~
~~John-Smith~~
~~Henry-Messersmith~~
~~George-Messersmith~~
~~William-Messersmith~~
Samuel Burks May 16, 1827
John Messersmith
William Wadams
Robert Sawther
Amborse Ashborough
John Taylor
Jesse Tusck
Nelson R. Lurton
Leonard Goss
William Nash
Theodore Sargent
Washington Smith
R.H. Champion
Edwin Clayton
George Ripley

? ✓ John B. Griffith
Alfred - Stefens
Isaac Webb
Patrick Clary
William Komish
George W. Anderson
R.B. Powell

Pierre J. Menard
Ab. Casawell
Louis Dyor *
Nelson Bind
William Burnett
Hugh W. Shamon
John - Mattly
Edmond Grun --
James Chaffin
Hans Alexander *
Strother Inman

Joseph Payme
John Foley
James Combs
Benjamin Richardson
Daniel Shannon
Abbott F. Swan
Addison Philler
Auret Marston
B----- Squiers
Elijah Mallerson
Thomas Gray
G. Chapin
Samuel D. Slater

Jamy Beaty
Cah--s Day
Hardin Newlin
J.W.C. Zott
William Oates
John Thomas
Henery Finer
F. Dickson
Elijah McManon
Calvin A. Woodburn

G--s C. Shattuck
Jesse Williams
Hugh Montgomery
T.K. H--------
Rinnah Wells
Robert Megol Irick
Gar-- Ralston
George Madina
Squire Bozorth
-- -eph Brad-y *
Jacob Gribs
Hardin Haigess *
Collier Powell H.
William Hempstead
John S. Miller

John Woo-
Greenup Hays
William Hays
Frederick Hollmon
John Sew----
John Delaney
Stephen Simmons
Mossey Kuck------
A.G. Boone
Ira Cottlin
Francis Kirk
Jesse Sutton
Hiram Arthur
Thomas Camelin
William Strawbridge
-osh-- J. Murphy
Neul Walker
John Stoddard

(Note: It appears permission to mine given to those on p3 & part of p4 given June 1826 to first groups, and to the additional miners' May 16 1827 This continues on next page.)

Regulations for Miners devised the 1st of July 1827 to go into operation the 1st of August 1827

First Persons desirous of mining, will on their arrival in the Country, apply at the Superintendant's office, where they will be furnished with a permit upon signing the following--

1st. We, the subscribers, do voluntarily agree to deliver, at least once a month to a licensed smelter, all lead ore which may come into our possession, at the U.S. Lead Mines, upon receiving 350 pounds of pure lead, or equivalent in money for each 1000 pounds of clean Ore, to be paid within 25 days from the date of delivery of the ore at the diggings.

2nd. We agree not to deliver any lead ore to any other person than a licensed Smelter, and not to deliver ore to one Smelter when we are indebted to another without the consent of such creditor.

3rd. We a gree further that we will forfeit to the U. States all our right, claim or interest to any lead ore which we may have, or to any discovery or lead, or to any lot or piece of ground upon proof of our having violated either of the above regulations.

Should persons mine or dig without first obtaining a permit, they will forfeit the mineral they may obtain, and be liable to a prosecution for trespass and damages.

Second Any miner who gives false testimony in any dispute or arbitration, or before any magistrate, or, who is convicted of stealing ore or any other thing, setting fire to the prairie or woods, cutting timber where it is prohibited shall forfeit his permit to mine or dig, and no smelter shall purchase his ore ore give him employment.

Third - In order to prevent mistakes or disputes, two or more men must together who will previously measure off 200 yards square the lines running East, West, North and South at each corner, a stake at least six feet high must be placed, marked with the name of **at least** one of the parties -- All mineral obtained within the stakes will belong to the persons who work the ground

Fourth Each lot laid off as above provided will be worked every day (weather permitting) Saturdays and Sundays excepted, unless the ground should be under arbitration -- not more than four days will be allowed to arbitrate, after the order is received from the office.

Fifth It is to be distinctly understood that from each two men, whether hired, or in partnership, one lot may be held provided it is worked agreeably to the 4th regulation - a neglect or evasion, by trifling work, such as throwing out a few spades full of earth or the occupancy of more ground than one lot by any two miners, will cause a forfeiture -- upon abandoning the ground the stakes must be drawn

Sixth All mineral obtained when removed from the place where it is dug must be sold to a licensed smelter and to no other person whatever---
No Lead, lot or discovery is permitted to be sold or otherwise conveyed to any person but an authorized miner or licensed smelter-- and when a miner is indebted to a Smelter, that debt shall be good against the lot or lead of the miner, even if it should be sold or tranferred to another.

Seventh When Miners are desirous of building cabins or cultivating gardens, they will apply for special permission -- All fencing must be by staking and vaulting or sodding, and, if requisite, stakes and one rider may be put on it.

Eighth All the leases require twenty men to be kept at work on them, and any miner is at liberty to go upon leased ground, should the leasee not keep the required number on the premises

Ninth In disputes between niners respecting lots, oc., the matter will be referred to disinterested persons -- the party aggrieved will apply at the Superindent's Office, when an order to abitrate will be furnished -- Should the other party refuse to appoint arbitrators, upon notice being served, a forfeiture to the complainant of all claim, right, or interest in the lead, lot, or discovery will take place. -- Not less than three, nor more than five arbitrators, to be mutually chosen by the contending parties as follows: if three be the number, one by each party, which two shall choose a third -- if five are required, two by each party, who shall choose a fifth -- The arbitrators and witnesses shall be sworn -- Should a majority of the arbitrators not agree, the case will be referred to the Superintendent or Assistant whose decision shall be final -- In making this appeal or reference to the Superintendent, the testimony will be recorded by one of the arbitrators, and signed by them all, sealed up, and sent to the office of the Superintendant, when a wrriten decision will be given -- a copy of which may be obtained by both parties. It is necessary to observe that all quibbling and subterfuges with respect to the regulations will be utterly Discountenanced -- the lain and common received meaning of the words used in them, will, at all tines govern decisions respecting them -- It is not doubted, that the characters for honest, correct dealing which miners in this country have heretofore so justly obtained, will be retained. A few evil disposed persons can easily be governed by those well inclined and should it become necessary to put the laws in force against transgressions, it will be done without respect to persons

Signed M. Thomas

A-- Maxwell
Nicholas Carter
John Nottellman
Cazwell Russell
Daniel M. Parkinson
Sampson S. Haley
Jacob Duball *
James Reynolds
Jan 1828
Jacob Atkins
Edward T. Ragsdale
John Bobb
Isaiah E. Rutherford
W. McKnight
Martin B. Daugherty
Vincent Jackman
George Bobb
William N. Caseman
James H. Collins
Jacob -o--t
Ranson H. Swallow
July 1, 1828
Joseph Danforth
uel Dorance
w M. Black
Bell
blet
r

John Stroup #
M. Mc Tredwell *
Jacob Smith

Jeremiah Godase *
Charles Dinny
George S. Spencer
Dave Ashby
John Mosart
Humphrey Taylor *
John Casey
C.H. Ashby
Samuel Crockar
Benjamin Kilbourn
James Walsh
John Wadoms *
Lemuel ----------
Pierre Ce-u-o-- *
Anthony Lorr *
Feb 28th
John George *
Mar 1st
William Furr *
Henry Duvalls
Francis Haldwin
John Armstrong
Orin Hamlin
Seth Fulton
James Hitlip
Eli Cardinal *
Martin Gruy *

Andrew Layton *
John Hanan
George Jacoby
George Porriss
David Owen

Noah Wheeler
Mar 6th
Stokely Legg *
Abraham Fosler *
George M. Stephens
William T. Egelston
James W. Masters
Darien Kent
John Balowen *
Henry Hagerty *
Cornish M--burger
Isaiah Stilling *
Daniel Richards
Royab W. Pitts
I----- Samsons *
J.T. Sublett
Osbarn Chaney
William Ralston
J.R. Crumbaugh
Thomas Lacey
John Briggs
John Higbee
K.K. Leer
P. Prescott
Heuburt Smith

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